

DAILY REPORT

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U.S., ISRAEL SIGN AGREEMENT ON WEAPONS STUDY

HK030922 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Huang Qing [7806 2532]: "Devils' Feast"]

[Text] The United States and Israel have signed an agreement to study the Lebanon war and to compare the effect of the military installations and weaponry of the United States and the Soviet Union. Israel will "obtain the results of the United States' study and improvement of weaponry," and the United States will "share the experience gained by Israel in the Lebanon war."

The United States and Israel launch their study at a time when the gun smoke of the Lebanon war still hangs in the air and the bloodstains of the Beirut massacre have not yet dried. This shows that the Lebanon war was not only a step taken by Israel to expand its aggression but also another round in the United States' and the Soviet Union's struggle for world hegemony. They fought to control important strategic positions and strategic materials in the Middle East and treated it as a testing ground for their weapons. After carrying out tests at the cost of the flesh and blood of the people of the Middle East, Israel will of course make its weaponry more excellent and the United States will also greatly improve its military installations and weaponry. As a result, the people of the Middle East once again will be used for conducting tests. No one would deny that it is appropriate to call the Lebanon war but another "devils' feast."

U.S.-SOVIET ARMS REDUCTION TALKS ADJOURN

OW030353 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Geneva, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Both the strategic arms reduction talks (START) and the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe between the United States and the Soviet Union have recessed here without any results announced by either side.

According to a press communique issued by the U.S. Mission in Geneva today, the START talks will resume on February 2 next year, while the medium-range nuclear weapons talks will open again on January 27.

The press communique says that the recess of the two parallel talks will enable the negotiating delegations of the two countries to "consult their national capitals".

Observers here noted that the marathon-type nuclear disarmament negotiations between the two superpowers have now come to a deadlock. No sign indicates that there will be any possible breakthrough or even major progress in the talks.

UN URGED TO INVESTIGATE CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE

OW010923 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, November 30 (XINHUA) -- U.N. member states have called on Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to investigate the illegal use of chemical weapons in warfare.

The call was made in a resolution adopted by the General Assembly's Political Committee last night by a vote of 70-18 with 31 abstentions.

The resolution also asked the Secretary-General to arrange for a group of qualified experts to collect on-site evidence of possible violations of the 1925 Geneva Protocol Banning the Use of Chemical Weapons in War.

The U.S. State Department said yesterday that it has evidence that the Soviet Union has used deadly chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos.

Last week, the committee approved an appeal for a negotiated ban on the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons "as a matter of high priority."

NATO GROUPS MEET, PLAN MILITARY STRATEGY

Nuclear Planning Debated

OW010953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels, November 30 (XINHUA) -- The NATO Nuclear Planning Group ended its one-day winter ministerial meeting here today with a communique stressing the necessity of possessing a spectrum of forces in face of a significantly increased Soviet threat. During the conference, the ministers discussed a wide range of security matters including trends in the balance of nuclear forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, preparations for NATO's intermediate nuclear force (INF) missiles deployment and the status of the Soviet-American nuclear talks in Geneva.

Sources said U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger gave a report on the strategic nuclear situation. The communique said that other participants expressed support for the recent U.S. decision on the MX missile basing and for the U.S. negotiating position in Geneva. They also welcomed the continuous and close consultations among allies on the progress of these negotiations.

NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns told a news conference at the end of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group meeting: "The U.S. Government is ready to discuss any proposal at Geneva. The zero option is an ideal solution but we never said it was the only solution."

Britain's Defense Secretary John Nott told reporters that the West would be ready to look at any alternative or lower proposal in a constructive spirit. Diplomats said although NATO has said from the start that the number of new missiles to be deployed in Western Europe would depend on the outcome of the Geneva negotiations, it was the first time today that NATO officials and ministers stressed alternatives to the zero option.

The Nuclear Planning Group final communique said: "The ministers again welcomed the fact that the United States remains prepared to give full consideration to any serious Soviet proposals which would enhance chances for effective and verifiable arms control agreements and would take into account legitimate Western security concerns."

But Caspar Weinberger reacted angrily to further questions on a shift of emphasis at Geneva, saying he did not want to undermine the U.S. negotiating position there. "What we will do in Geneva is not up to defense ministers sitting here," he added.

The Soviet news agency NOVOSTI suggested on Nov. 29 that Moscow might adopt a "launch on warning" military policy if new NATO missiles were deployed in Europe. But Weinberger rejected the Soviet charge that Western alliance missiles scheduled for deployment next year would increase the danger of accidental nuclear war.

John Nott described the Soviet assertion as "utterly unscrupulous propaganda."

The NATO Nuclear Planning Group meeting pointed out that the Soviet Union has not yet made any move on the central issue in Geneva talks, but continues to improve the entire spectrum of its nuclear forces from strategic to short-range, particularly longer-range INF. It has now deployed 324 SS-20s with 972 warheads.

The American defense secretary told the press conference today that the first aim of the Soviet Union is to destroy NATO territories and the second, to prevent NATO from deploying new missiles. The British defense secretary strongly supported a credible second strike force for NATO.

Against this background, the meeting reiterated that in the absence of a concrete arms control agreement, the deployment of 572 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in NATO's Europe would begin according to schedule at the end of 1983. However, sources said, two of the basing countries -- the Netherlands and Belgium -- have not yet adopted their formal positions.

In view of recent reports in news media about General Rogers' proposal on the strengthening of NATO's conventional forces, the meeting also reaffirmed that NATO's strategy of deterrence remained unchanged. Problems in this context are going to be discussed in the defense ministers' conference beginning tomorrow.

Conventional Buildup Discussed

OW030153 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels, December 2 (XINHUA) -- NATO's Defence Planning Committee ended a routine two-day winter conference of its ministerial session here today reiterating the views of the NATO Bonn summit last June on the military balance, strategy and plan, and the outside area security.

In contrast with the Nuclear Planning Group meeting right ahead, this conference focused on the conventional build-up. A communique said that the ministers discussed the 1982 annual defence review and adopted the NATO force plan for 1983-1987, and agreed to provide resources to implement the necessary force improvements against the background of the continuing numerical superiority of Soviet conventional forces and the growing application of advanced technologies.

The conference re-emphasized the importance of continuing presence of the U.S. forces in Europe and reaffirmed the intent to give due attention to the "fair burden-sharing" among allies. Secretary-General J. Luns stressed at a press conference here that the Soviet Union showed no signs of change and continues to devote 14 to 15 percent of its national income to defence. But he noted that in this context NATO allies also have made significant progress, with the United States achievement of 6.5 percent increase of its annual defence budget. The figures are 6 percent for the United Kingdom and 4 percent for Turkey and Norway.

The other nations are difficult in the economic field that they cannot reach the 3 percent target, he added. [sentence as received]

The ministers stressed their common interest in the stability of the countries outside the NATO area and the respect for a genuine non-alignment.

Concerning the military strategy, the conference received a U.S. paper on taking advantage of the emerging technologies to improve conventional capabilities. Reaffirming their adherence to the "flexible response" strategy, the ministers endorsed the effort for seeking ways to exploit new technologies. Reports said that the European nations urged continued common efforts to restrict the transfer of militarily relevant technology to the Warsaw Pact.

During the conference, Turkey and Greece restated each other's stand on their bilateral disputes, creating an unpleasant atmosphere for the alliance, and as in last year Greece reserved her position on several sentences in the communique on problems such as nuclear weapons.

Military Strategy Agreed

OW011936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1929 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels, December 1 (XINHUA) -- NATO's Military Committee unanimously agreed that the strategy of "forward defence and flexible response" was entirely appropriate both to present circumstances and to the foreseeable future, said Admiral R.H. Falls, chairman of the committee at a press conference here this afternoon.

But, of course, the admiral continued in briefing reporters on the Military Committee meeting held last Monday, the implementation of that strategy -- the tactics -- would be modified from time to time due to the accelerated pace of technological change. He stated that the development of tactical concepts and long term planning guidelines for each of their commands is the responsibility of the major NATO commanders, and the Military Committee is responsible for the overall implementation of alliance strategy. Referring to the new doctrine made public by General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe, in some widely reported speeches, Admiral Falls noted that the Military Committee is in complete accord with him. And "indeed, there would be something seriously wrong with Western military thinking if we were to refuse to adapt our tactics in the light of scientific progress."

Answering questions, Admiral Falls stressed that the new doctrine should not in any way lead to the conclusion that NATO would have a "no early first strike with nuclear forces", though it is expected to have impact on the time and place of using them. Study is underway in NATO's high level group of reducing the battle field nuclear weapons after reassessment of the total requirements of NATO. He also expressed optimism over the prospect of more money to be spent on defence by NATO member countries whom he expected to have an upturn in economy next year.

Admiral Falls did not give his usual report on the military threat of the Warsaw Pact at the meeting of the Defence Planning Committee (DPC) which began here this morning. Instead, it has now become traditional for the three major NATO commanders to brief the ministers on the state of their commands at the annual DPC conference.

U.S. SUPPORTS JAPAN'S CLAIM TO NORTHERN ISLANDS

OW251655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Washington today reaffirmed support for Japan's reclamation of its northern islands from Soviet occupation, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported.

During a meeting in Washington with Naohiro Dogakina, head of the "Hokkaido Representatives to Promote the Return of Northern Islands." U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge said Washington firmly supports Japan's demand for the return of the four northern islands.

Soviet occupation of the islands is unreasonable and the United States was watching Soviet buildup of military bases there, Holdridge said.

Holdridge believed the northern islands issue will be an outstanding problem demanding the attention of the new Japanese prime minister, and said Washington will try to help solve the problem.

Dogakina, who is governor of Japan's northern prefecture of Hokkaido, held talks with officials of the U.S. National Security Council this afternoon, seeking U.S. cooperation on the issue.

The Japanese delegation went to the United States Nov. 21 and will visit the United Nations to request help with this problem.

U.S. READJUSTS ENERGY CONSUMPTION STRUCTURE

OW021315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Daily oil consumption in the United States will fall by 17.6 percent this year, from 18.8 million barrels in 1978 to 15.5 million barrels, the U.S. Energy Information Administration anticipated.

According to U.S. press reports, the United States' energy consumption, following a 7.6 percent drop in the past three years, declined by one percent in the first five months of 1982 as compared with the same period of the previous year.

Accordingly, the United States has steadily reduced its energy imports, particularly oil products. Last year, the country's oil imports stood at a daily average of 5.4 million barrels, 37.2 percent lower than the daily 8.6 million barrels in 1977. For the first seven months of 1982, 45 percent of all U.S. oil imports were from OPEC countries as compared with 69 percent in 1978.

The drop in energy consumption, especially in oil consumption and imports, is certainly connected with the prolonged economic recession in the country. A large number of enterprises are now operating under capacity. For instance, the utilization of capacity of the steel and iron and of the automobile industries, whose energy consumption are relatively high, is only 40 and 50 percent respectively.

However, the readjustment of energy consumption structure and the policy on increasing coal production and consumption also played an important part in reducing oil consumption and imports. The five bills on energy including "The Law on Use of Fuel", passed on October 15, 1978 made it clear that oil and natural gas must not be used in principle in newly-built electric generating equipment and most of industrial burners, which must use coal as fuel.

The statistics of the U.S. Coal Association show that the United States' coal output increased to 805 million tons last year, 823.1 percent higher than that of 1978, and coal consumption jumped from 625.2 million tons to 738 million tons.

In addition, the United States has achieved good results in its energy saving activities. Some U.S. newspapers disclosed that millions of individuals have turned to smaller cars. A large number of inhabitants insulated their homes, turned down their thermostats in winter, settled for less air-conditioning in summer, and conserved their use of electricity. In 1980, residential oil use was 31 percent below its 1970 peak.

Virtually every industry has found ways of using less energy: more energy efficient equipment is being purchased, energy-saving methods of production have been developed, and excess heat has been recovered and reused. U.S. oil consumption in 1980 was 10 percent below the 1978 level while the GNP increased by three percent. Technology assessment researchers warned recently that "substantial contributions to oil import reductions from production of synthetic fuels appear to be less certain than substantial contributions from the (oil conservation) options."

Energy consumption in the United States is known to be the highest in the world and there is much waste in energy as well. Since oil still accounts for 40 percent of the country's energy consumption, it is not easy for the country to reduce its energy consumption by a big margin and to change the existing energy structure which is mainly made up of oil.

In a report entitled "Energy Projections to the Year 2000" published in July, 1982, the U.S. Department of Energy predicted that oil imports in 1985 will be about (figure indistinct) million barrels per day and in the year 2000, 4.6 million barrels per day.

U.S. MILITARY MEDICAL DELEGATION FETED 30 NOV

OW301528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Hong Xuezhi, director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, held a banquet here this evening in honor of a U.S. military medical delegation led by John Beary, assistant secretary of defence (health affairs) of the United States.

Hong Xuezhi said in his toast that the contacts between the military medical personnel of China and the United States will help enhancing friendship between the people of the two countries.

The delegation arrived here November 29 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense.

U.S. REJECTS ADDED RESTRAINTS ON PRC MUSHROOMS

OW010858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, November 30 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan has decided not to impose additional restraints on imports of canned mushrooms from China, trade representative Bill Brock announced here today.

Brock said Reagan has accepted the view of the two U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) members that imports of China's canned mushrooms are not disrupting the U.S. market.

The American Mushroom Institute filed a petition with the USITC on June 30 saying that mushroom imports from China have disrupted the U.S. domestic market and restrictions should be imposed.

After two public hearings in August and September, the USITC was evenly split on the question of market disruption.

Two members of the commission held that canned mushroom imports from China have not disrupted in any way the American market and there is no need for restrictions.

The other two members urged the administration to impose a maximum quota of 21 million pounds annually on mushrooms imported from China for three years. However, the USITC presented on September 22 the two different recommendations to the President for his final decision.

In his announcement today, Brock said that since the administration's relief program for mushroom has been in effect in November 1980, imports of canned mushrooms from China have risen substantially. However, he noted that this increase has been offset by falling imports from other countries, resulting in an overall decline in mushroom imports.

The U.S. trade representative added that the president had directed him specifically to monitor imports from China for the purpose of considering whether future action may be appropriate.

While the American Mushroom Institute's petition was being investigated, a Michigan based mushroom corporation filed on October 13 an "anti-dumping" petition with the USITC against canned mushrooms from China. On October 19, the USITC voted for the petition. The case now is being handled by the Department of Commerce.

SOVIET VIEWS ON NATO DEPLOYMENT OF PERSHING II

HK030929 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Zheng Yuan [6774 0955]: "Special Function"]

[Text] The Soviet news agency is another Soviet semi-official propaganda organ. Therefore, it can exercise a kind of special function. This news agency recently published an editorial, saying that if NATO persists in deploying the U.S.-made Pershing II guided missiles and others which can be launched at the Soviet border in a short time, the Soviet Union would "carry out a retaliatory nuclear attack to punish it." The editorial added that such "retaliatory attack" would destroy not only the launching sites of the U.S. guided missiles, but also "populous areas in Western Europe" where "a number of arsenals are located."

If the views of the Soviet news agency are tenable, might Western Europe not also announce that it will carry out a "retaliatory attack to punish" the Soviet Union and other countries of the Warsaw Treaty on the pretext that the Soviet SS-20 missiles might be launched at the border of the Western European nations in a short time? The nuclear deterrent competition between the Soviet Union and the United States is a kind of contested game. Both sides pretend to be fierce and arrogant, but neither of them dares to perish together with the other side. The more the Soviet news agency talks about nuclear retaliation, the more impractical its attitude is. Due to the fact that the Soviet news agency irresponsibly unleashed nuclear threats, some responsible Soviet politicians asserted that they bear no responsibility for its views. What special functions the Soviet news agency is exercising!

PRC, USSR SCHOLARS ATTEND MEETING IN PAKISTAN

OW010927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad, November 30 (XINHUA) -- The first international conference on the strategy for peace and security in South Asia today called on the South Asian countries to promote their cooperation.

The three-day conference was sponsored by Pakistan Institute of Strategic Studies and Quaid-E-Azam University's regional studies centre.

A statement issued here this evening by the conference said "The peace and security of South Asia is the responsibility of the states of the region itself and its maintenance and promotion require faithful observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence."

"Through better mutual understanding, the states of the region could also strengthen an environment free of outside intervention or interference in the internal affairs of any of the countries of the region. The policy of non-alignment provides a framework conducive to the avoidance of outside involvement in the peace and security of the region," the statement added.

It stressed the importance of further cooperation among the South Asian countries in the fields of science, technology, education, commerce, tourism and culture.

The statement also welcomed frequent contacts between Pakistan and India.

Among the participants in the conference were also scholars from China, the Soviet Union and the United States.

JAPAN'S CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION REVIEWED

OWO20217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0129 GMT 27 Nov 82

["Japan's Political Situation Following Nakasone's Election as Prime Minister -- by Xu Wixin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Nov (XINHUA) -- The turbulent political situation in Japan caused by the internal struggle within the Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] has finally calmed down for the time being, following the election of Yasuhiro Nakasone as president of the LDP and prime minister of Japan. When the results of the LDP presidential primary election were announced on 24 November Nakasone, one of the four candidates, took the lead by winning an overwhelming majority of nearly 560,000 votes (accounting for 58 percent of the total vote). Although Toshio Komoto and Shintaro Abe were qualified for run-off, they decided not to run because Nakasone had obtained a large majority in the primary. Thus, at an extraordinary session of the LDP held on 25 November, Nakasone was elected its 11th president. He was elected the 71st prime minister of Japan at an extraordinary session of the Diet on 26 November.

Commenting on the reasons for Nakasone's victory, public opinion in Japan noted that the most important reason is that Nakasone had the backing of the powerful Tanaka and Suzuki factions during his presidential campaign. To assure Nakasone's victory, these two factions did not nominate their own presidential candidates in order to help Nakasone win more votes. Since there were no serious differences in the political views of the four candidates, the key to winning more votes lay in securing the support of the various factions. The Tanaka, Suzuki and Nakasone factions organized a powerful campaign in various areas, took control of the votes commanded by the Diet members of their factions and won over uncommitted voters -- as well as some supporters of their opponents -- through the use of carefully planned ballot-winning tactics such as telephoning voters, writing to them and visiting them at their homes.

Since 1947, Nakasone has been elected member of the House of Representatives 14 times and has held the post of secretary general and executive council chairman of the LDP. His prestige far exceeds that of his three opponents. A Japanese newspaper commented: "Unlike the last election, Nakasone did not reveal his hawkish stance on such policy matters as constitutional amendments and defense buildup, thus weakening the resentment of the party rank and file. This also constitutes one of the reasons for his victory."

In addition, because local elections are to be held nationwide next spring, influential LDP members -- largely local LDP Diet members -- supported Nakasone at the polls after finding him in a comfortable lead during the month-long primary in order to draw support from the three mainstream factions. A number of LDP members voted for Nakasone in order to save the party from a split over the conflict between the mainstream and nonmainstream factions.

The Japanese press held that the pillars of support for the Nakasone cabinet are the Tanaka and Suzuki factions. Hence, the composition and policy of his cabinet will be strongly pro-Tanaka in nature. However, after becoming LDP president, Nakasone said he would select competent personnel for his cabinet by putting factional interests aside.

After assuming power Nakasone indicated that, internally, he would continue Suzuki's policy on carrying out administrative and financial reforms, seeking stable economic growth and tackling problems brought about by the economic recession.

In foreign affairs, he indicated that he would "strengthen the relations of mutual trust between Japan and the United States" and attach importance to relations with neighboring countries in Southeast Asia. During his tenure as cabinet member of past administrations, Nakasone attached importance to the fundamental policy of strengthening Sino-Japanese relations and cooperation and supported the government in strengthening this policy. He said: "Japan and China should strengthen good-neighborly relations and economic cooperation. This will benefit the world."

DEMANDS FOR U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM S. KOREA CITED

OW271544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (XINHUA) -- Many countries have demanded that Washington withdraw its troops from South Korea, Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) reported.

These demands were made on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the resolution adopted at the United Nations General Assembly which asked all foreign troops pull out from South Korea. But the United States has turned a deaf ear to the resolution.

A statement by the "International Liaison Committee for Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification" said Korean reunification cannot be achieved with 40,000 foreign troops stationed in South Korea. A U.S. pullout from the Korean Peninsula is a prerequisite for the Korean reunification which is an affair of the Koreans, which should be interfered by nobody, said a statement from the committee's Peru branch. The U.S. presence in South Korea is an interference in Korean internal affairs and a violation of both the Korean armistice agreement and the U.N. Charter, said the Committee's Ghana branch. The Committee's Zimbabwe branch demanded that Washington accept Pyongyang's proposal on turning the Korean armistice into a peace agreement.

In a letter to U.N. secretary general Perez de Cuellar, Iranian parliamentarian Zalheulli said a U.S. pullout from South Korea will help ease world tension. In a message to Perez De Cuellar, the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association said it would try to get the U.N. resolution carried out.

PRC, DPRK BANKS SIGN TRADE AGREEMENTS

OW281124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA) -- The Bank of China and the Foreign Trade Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed here this afternoon three agreements on the trade and non-trade payment and settlement and the exchange of the currencies of the two countries.

The documents were signed by President of the Bank of China Jin Deqin and President of the Foreign Trade Bank of Korea Pang Ki-Yong.

BANGLADESH'S ERSHAD ENDS VISIT; LEAVES FOR HOME

Leaves Guangxi for Guangzhou

HK030226 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Having concluded their visit to Guilin, General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, and his party left the city for Guangzhou by special plane at 0930 this morning. Zhou Guangchun, vice chairman of the regional people's government; Liang Shan, mayor of Guilin; (Jiang Jinghe), director of the foreign affairs office of the regional people's government and other leading comrades went to the airport to see them off.

As the Bangladesh guests were boarding the plane, Vice Chairman Zhou Guangchun and others hastened forward to shake hands with them, cordially saying good-bye and wishing them a pleasant journey.

The Bangladesh guests arrived in Guilin at 1130 yesterday morning, in the company of Fu Hao, adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and other officials. They toured the Li Jiang and the Ludi Grotto. In the evening, Ershad and his party were feted by the Guangxi Regional and the Guilin Municipal People's Governments.

Visits Guangzhou

HK030942 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, and his entourage arrived in Guangzhou from Guilin by special plane this morning for a visit, accompanied by Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Li Jianan, vice governor of Guangdong Province; (Yang Yi), vice mayor of Guangzhou Municipality; and responsible persons of the quarters concerned went to the airport to warmly greet the guests. Young Pioneers offered flowers to President Ershad.

At noon, the provincial people's government gave a banquet at the oriental guest house to welcome the visit of the guests from Bangladesh to Guangzhou. At the banquet, which was charged with a warm atmosphere, Vice Governor Li Jianan and President Ershad toasted the continuous development of the friendly cooperative relations between China and Bangladesh and the friendship between the people of the two countries. Adviser Fu Hao, Vice Mayor (Yang Yi) and others were present at the banquet.

This afternoon, accompanied by Vice Governor Li Jianan and others, President Ershad and other guests from Bangladesh went to visit the Lianhe Commune in the suburbs of Guangzhou.

Leaves for Home

OW021331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Guangzhou, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, wound up his China visit and left here for home this evening. Seeing him off at the airport were Fu Hao, adviser to the Foreign Ministry, and Li Jianan, vice-governor of Guangdong Province. Prior to his departure, Ershad said his visit was a success, and he felt very satisfied. He said he believes the friendship between the Bangladesh and Chinese peoples will develop. Ershad and his party arrived here from Guilin this morning, and were given a luncheon by the Guangdong Provincial People's Government. This afternoon, the guests visited a people's commune and inspected an irrigation works.

GREETINGS MESSAGES SENT TO ALBANIAN OFFICIALS

Ye Jianying to Alia

AU021206 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albania 28 Nov 82 p 3

[Telegram of congratulations to Ramiz Alia on his election as chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] From Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China:

On the occasion of your election to the post of chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I beg you to accept my sincere greetings. I wish you success in carrying out this high function.

Zhao Ziyang to Carcani

AU021230 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Nov 82 p 3

[Telegram of congratulations to Adil Carcani on occasion of his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] From Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China:

I express my cordial greetings on the occasion of your reappointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. I wish you success in your work.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW030358 Beijing XINHUA in English 0130 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, today received Chinese Ambassador An Zhiyuan who will be leaving for home at the end of his term of office.

During their conversation which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, the two sides expressed the common desire to further develop their bilateral relations.

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov also received An Zhiyuan and gave a dinner in his honor the same day.

GDR'S AXEN ON NORMALIZING RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW260800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED), today expressed his country's wish to normalize relations with China.

In his report to the fifth plenum of the 10th party congress, Axen pointed out that further normalization of the relations with China would be in the interest of safeguarding world peace. He said: "Our party earnestly hope that the Sino-Soviet talks would have positive results. The German Democratic Republic is taking constructive steps to seek normalization of relations with China on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and mutual non-interference."

FURTHER ON VISIT OF OMANI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

Zhao Ziyang Meeting

OW242119 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met this afternoon with Fahar ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for defense and security of the Sultanate of Oman.

Zhao Ziyang said Sino-Omani diplomatic relations since their establishment, have developed very well. "We express satisfaction with this," he said.

Zhao Ziyang said he hoped to see further development of relations between the two countries.

The Chinese premier said that under the leadership of Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id Al Bu Sa'id and the Omani Government, the Omani people have achieved great success in defending their national independence and developing their national economy. "The Chinese people rejoice at your success," he said.

He said the talks between the deputy prime minister and the Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Dezhi showed the two sides shared identical or similar views on many international issues.

He said Sultan Qabus and the Omani Government follow a peaceful, neutral and nonaligned policy. They oppose hegemonism and have developed wise policies to enhance the unity and strength of the Gulf countries and the unity among Arab countries, he said.

"We always regard unity among the Arab countries as the crux of solving the Middle East question," Zhao Ziyang said.

Fahar said "During our visit, we saw China's achievements. We wish China prosperity.

"The contacts between Oman and China have a long history. Oman-China relations have developed in recent years. We are glad to have China as our faithful friend," he said.

Present were Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A.; and Zhang Tong, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense.

Also present were Mohammed Sa'id Zahran al Ruqaishi, private assistant to Fahar, and 'Awad Badr Mar'i ash-Shanfari, Omani ambassador to China.

Yang Dezhi at Reception

OW242150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Omani Ambassador to China 'Awad Badr Mar'i ash-Shanfari gave a banquet in his embassy this evening for visiting Deputy Prime Minister Fahar ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id.

Among the Chinese guests present were Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wen Yezhan, vice-foreign minister, and Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of P.L.A. This morning, the deputy prime minister and his party visited the Great Wall and the Ming tombs.

Leaves for Home

OW250455 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Omani Deputy Prime Minister for Defense and Security Fahar ibn Taymur and his party left here by air this morning at the end of their successful visit to China. They were seen off at the guesthouse by Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Xu Xin, assistant to the chief.

In a cordial conversation, the hosts and guests agreed that there will be more exchanges between the peoples and armed forces of China and Oman who are bound by very friendly ties.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT 7-9 DEC

OW021129 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- His Majesty Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, will pay an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of China between December 7 and December 9 at the invitation of the standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the Chinese Government.

To Lead Arab League Group

OW021648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the seven-member committee of the Arab League led by His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan will pay a visit to China beginning December 5.

Members of the delegation include 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs of Saudi Arabia; M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs; Marwan Qasim, Jordanian minister of foreign affairs; Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Tunisian minister for foreign affairs; Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs; Mahmud 'Abbas, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League.

MORE COUNTRIES AT UN CRITICIZE ISRAELI POLICY

OW021043 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] United Nations, December 1 (XINHUA) -- More countries today condemned Israel's policy of aggression and expansion and demanded its unconditional recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people as the General Assembly continued its debate on the Palestine problem.

Clovis Maqsd, permanent observer of the Arab League to the United Nations, declared that the issue between the Arabs and Israel "is not whether we acquiesce in a state of Israel but whether Israel acquiesces in the right of the Palestinians to build an independent state in their homeland."

Referring to U.S. President Reagan's September 1 plan, Maqsd said: "The Arab states and the Arab people, including the PLO, neither reject outright the entirety of the Reagan initiative or plan, nor do they accept the Reagan plan in its entirety."

Syrian representative Diya' Allah al-Fattah said it was time to force Israel to give the rights which had been continuously denied to the Palestinians. He also accused the United States of its support for Israel, saying that the U.S. assistance to Israel was 675 dollars per capita per annum.

Saudi representative Ja'far al-Ghani said Israel's purpose was to turn all of Palestine into a Jewish state where there would be no resident Arabs. Israel resorted to the argument of security to justify its colonization program and turned down initiatives for peaceful settlement, the most recent being the declaration of the Fes summit by Arab leaders.

The only way out of the impasse, he went on, was to remind Israel and its friends that defying international law was a perilous course and would only increase Arab resistance.

Muhammad Abul-Hasan of Kuwait noted that the Israeli leaders did not want any solution which would deal with the core of the Middle East crisis, namely the Palestine question, but rather wished to leave for itself freedom of action in the region after establishing its military domination.

Abdul al-Hadawi of Iraq charged Israel with occupying Arab lands, turning Jerusalem into its own capital, trying to stop refugees from returning to Palestine, and perpetrating massacres.

He said the Palestinians' resistance had been reinforced through recent struggles and they would never give up their struggle.

Danish representative Wilhelm Ulrichsen, speaking on behalf of the 10 member states of the European Community, said events of the past year had once again demonstrated the need for a negotiated, comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. They confirmed that there could be no real peace or stability in the Middle East unless the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people were recognized, he said.

The 10 European Community countries, he noted, had recently said a settlement should be based on the principles of security for all states in the region, including Israel's right to exist, justice for all peoples, including the right of self-determination for the Palestinians with all that implied, and mutual recognition by all the parties involved.

Ignac Golob of Yugoslavia said the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, national independence and establishment of their own state were at the core of the Middle East crisis. Stubborn attempts by Israel to solve the question of Palestine by war and terror were a constant threat to security in the Middle East and the world.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ENDS BENIN VISIT 1 DEC

OW021734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1711 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Lome, December 2 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government delegation concluded its visit to Benin and left for home yesterday evening.

During its visit, the delegation, headed by Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the Chinese Commission of Physical Culture and Sports, attended a ceremony for handing over to Benin a comprehensive stadium built with Chinese aid.

The Chinese delegation exchanged views yesterday with Justin Gnidnehou, Benin minister of youth and sports, on sports cooperation between the two countries.

Benin Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Tiamiou Adjibabe received the delegation yesterday.

RENMIN RIBAO RAPS SOUTH AFRICA'S 'AGGRESSION'

HK280743 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 82 p 6

["Short commentary": "What Are the South African Authorities Up To?"]

[Text] Under the pretext that Mozambique had supported a "terrorist" attack on Komatipoort on the South African border, the South African racist regime recently concentrated large numbers of troops for military exercises on the Mozambique border and also threatened to take "military action" against Mozambique, in order to "punish a neighboring country that supports terrorists." The affair is now developing further. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn this new military provocation and armed threat of the South African racist regime, and resolutely support the anti-aggression struggle of the Mozambique and African peoples.

The move of the reactionary South African authorities in repeatedly carrying out armed aggression and making armed threats against neighboring countries and causing tension in southern Africa is obviously linked to the Namibia issue. Since Zimbabwe gained independence, the Namibian people's struggle for national independence has developed vigorously, and the international community's demands that the Namibian independence issue be solved as soon as possible have grown ever louder. As a result, the reactionary South African authorities are in an unprecedentedly difficult position. They have been forced to accept the new three-stage scheme put forward on the Namibian independence issue by five Western countries. Just as the forces concerned were about to sign the cease-fire agreement, the South African authorities have again deliberately raised obstacles, proposing that agreement can only be reached on the Namibian independence issue if Cuban troops are withdrawn from Angola. The Namibian independence talks have thus reached deadlock again.

The aim of the South African racist regime in creating pretext now for threatening Mozambique is to force the African frontline states to make still more concessions at the negotiating table and to solve the Namibian issue in the way the South African authorities want, so that they can continue to practice colonialism in that country. This conspiracy of the South African authorities will certainly not succeed.

It should be noted that the South African authorities carried out this armed threat against Mozambique as soon as the U.S. vice president had visited Africa, and also that they used the same method that Israel had used in invading Lebanon. As everyone knows, the South African authorities have consistently enjoyed U.S. favor and support. People are right to point out that the United States will bear unshirkable responsibility should the South African authorities turn their threat to invade Mozambique into reality.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH NPC

Presidium Meets 3 Dec

OW030736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- The Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress today decided to submit the draft revised constitution, which was further improved on the basis of panel discussions in the last few days, to the current session for approval.

The meeting held here this morning, which was the second of the Presidium, heard a report made by Hu Sheng, leader of the group working on the constitution.

Hu Sheng said that, starting from the afternoon of November 27, the deputies have discussed the draft revised constitution and the report delivered by Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution. While expressing satisfaction with the draft in general, Hu Sheng said, the deputies also put forward proposals for further revision.

The working group made additional changes in the draft after a detailed study of the suggestions, he said. He then gave an account of the specific revisions.

Peng Zhen, one of the executive chairmen of the Presidium, spoke on the basic principles for the revision and ways of ensuring the enforcement of the constitution.

After discussion, the Presidium approved Hu Sheng's work report and decided to submit the further revised draft to the congress for approval.

Today's meeting also adopted draft resolutions on the functions and powers of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee and the anthem of the People's Republic of China, and decided to submit them to the congress for approval.

In accordance with a decision of the Presidium, the current congress will vote on the constitution by secret ballot. The Presidium meeting also approved a draft list of scrutineers and the chief scrutineer which will be submitted to the congress for approval.

Yang Shangkun, another executive chairman of the Presidium, presided over today's meeting.

Zhao, Others At Group Talks

OW021610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on China's Sixth Five-Year Plan has won warm acclaim from people's deputies for its "down-to-earth spirit" and "deep insight."

Analysing the report with statistics from their own areas, provincial leaders agreed that the planned targets are "both encouraging and practical," having made a due allowance for unforeseen circumstances.

Discussion of the report started this morning when the deputies to the National People's Congress met in some 100 groups. A number of provinces began discussing their own development programs in the light of the national plan.

Deputies from Daqing announced the oilfield had produced 47,498,000 tons of crude oil by the end of November, 277,000 tons more than in the same period last year. Its annual output is expected to reach a record 51.85 million tons by the end of the year and to stay around 50 million tons in the next three years.

Wang Luming, vice-governor of Heilongjiang Province, who attended the meeting, told the Daqing deputies that the whole province "will support you in your effort."

Zhong Min, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, described the Sixth Five-Year Plan as having embodied China's 30 years experience in economic construction. "It fits in with the realities of the country," he said.

Noting the plan's emphasis on good economic results, he said it's important to "update existing enterprises in order to improve economic results, and Shanghai as China's largest industrial city will do its share in fulfilling the national task."

Huo Shilian, first secretary of the Communist Party Shanxi Provincial Committee, outlined a program to turn the province into a leading coal center of China. Xu Bin, mayor of Qinhuangdao, presented a plan to build the city into one of the world's leading coal ports.

Premier Zhao Ziyang, a deputy of Sichuan, joined other deputies from the province this morning in discussing how to improve economic results. He was first secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee from 1975 to early 1980.

Tie Ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial Congress, said he believed that the Sixth Five-Year Plan "can be overfulfilled through our common efforts." Zhejiang saw an annual increase of 15.5 percent in the total output value of industry and agriculture in the four years 1978-1981.

Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, said he fully supports the decision to go on expanding economic, technological and cultural exchanges with foreign countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

"We are opposed to the corrosive influence of decadent bourgeois ideas," he said, "but we are not xenophobes."

Ren Zhongyi on Trade Expansion

OW021616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- A leader of Guangdong Province today pledged full support for continuing the policy of opening to the outside world as proposed by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the current National People's Congress.

Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Communist Party Committee of Guangdong Province, said at a panel discussion that facts in recent years have proved the policy to be correct.

Introduction of foreign funds and technology has helped the growth of industry and agriculture in Guangdong which has, in turn, increased its contributions to the state in terms of revenues, foreign exchange earnings and major factory and farm products, Ren said.

With their income and livelihood improved, the local people are very glad and eager to have such a good policy continued, he added.

Ren Zhongyi said the people in Guangdong favor in particular the special policies and flexible measures which Premier Zhao said in his report should be continued in Guangdong and Fujian, the two coastal provinces in southern China.

Ren also supported the ideas of increasing the use of foreign funds to an appropriate extent and giving the two largest coastal cities, Shanghai and Tianjin, greater power of decision in economic exchange.

Foreign trade and technical and cultural exchange are essential to social progress and this is true of any country, Ren said. A country which pursues a close-door policy would inevitably fall behind, he added.

Opposing decadent influence from other countries does not mean rejecting everything foreign, he said. "Advanced science and technology from capitalist countries and their progressive culture should be welcomed."

Ren Zhongyi recalled how China was favorably influenced by the outside world during the 1911 revolution and the "May fourth movement" of 1919 which paved the way for a thorough-going democratic revolution in China.

The Chinese Communist Party itself was founded thanks to the influences of Marxism and Leninism, and all these influences helped promote social progress in China, he said.

On the other hand, Ren said, China has influenced the rest of the world tremendously with its ancient civilization and particularly the four great inventions -- compass, gun powder, printing and paper making -- as well as Mao Tzedong Thought. "Therefore, influence is reciprocal."

Huang Huoqing on Legal System

OW021359 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] During the group discussion at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC on 27 November, Huang Huoqing, NPC deputy and chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, commented on the issue of democracy and the legal system. He said: The draft of the revised constitution contains more specific stipulations on a citizen's rights and how such rights will be protected. The strengthening of the people's congress system and the expansion of the NPC Standing Committee's authority are organizational means to ensure the NPC's role as the highest power organ and to further ensure the people's role as the masters of their own country.

Huang Huoqing pointed out: While socialist democracy must be strengthened and the people's democratic rights and other rights must be fully ensured, the socialist legal system must also be safeguarded. These two are closely integrated. If there is no strict legal system and if a small number of people are allowed to do whatever they want and infringe upon other people's rights, the democratic rights of the broad masses of people cannot be safeguarded. For this reason, our country must continue to formulate and perfect its various laws and intensify the propagation of the legal system. The judicial organs must strictly abide by the law when doing their work, and they must strike harshly at those criminal elements who have jeopardized socialism so that socialist modernization can progress smoothly.

Huang Huoqing added: After the new constitution has been adopted and promulgated for implementation, we must organize all the cadres to study and implement it earnestly. We must also intensify the training of cadres so that their political consciousness and professional capability can be further enhanced. We must continue to improve our procuratorial work and work hard to create a new situation in procuratorial work.

CHEN YUN SUPPORTS CONSTITUTION, ZHAO REPORT

OWO21321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (SINHUA) -- Chen Yun, one of the Chinese Communist Party's top leaders, said today he fully endorsed the draft revised constitution and Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

He said the task of quadrupling China's total annual output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century should be accomplished in two stages. The first decade should be devoted to the laying of a solid foundation so the economy can enter a period of vigorous growth in the second decade.

Chen Yun, a Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and also an N.P.C. deputy, is unable to attend the current session because of his advanced age. He welcomed the visitors from Shanghai to his home with warm handshakes.

Since the Sixth Five-Year Plan covers the first five years of the first decade, he said, the rate of economic growth scheduled under the plan cannot be too high.

Chen Yun said he approved Zhao Ziyang's proposal that emphasis should be laid on improving economic performance during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

Provided the relationships in the economic field could be straightened out and the ground work for the major construction projects done well during the Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Plan periods, he said, the rate of growth in the second decade would be much faster and the goal of quadrupling total industrial of agricultural output could be fulfilled.

He said it was necessary for the state to earmark adequate funds for strengthening the weaker links such as the energy industry, transport services, science and education and to ensure the construction of key projects.

Chen Yun emphasized the importance of subordinating local interests to national interests in organizing economic construction.

He supported Zhao Ziyang's proposal that construction of large and medium-sized projects must be approved by the State Planning Commission and that additional, unscheduled large and medium-sized projects must first be reviewed for overall balance by the commission and then submitted to the State Council for approval.

Technical transformation of existing enterprises is a major task in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, Chen Yun said. This should be a new road for developing China's industry.

In most cases, he said, the practice of raising the rate of depreciation to accelerate the updating of equipment, introduce advanced technology and carry out technical transformation of existing enterprises, yields better results than building new enterprises.

Shanghai, which has a lot of old enterprises, should pay particular attention to this, Chen Yun said.

He described the stiff competition with Shanghai products offered by consumer goods from other parts of the country as a welcome development. Shanghai should not use administrative measures to block their entry but should take up the challenge and compete with them by stepping up technical transformation to improve quality and cut production costs, he said.

Chen Yun stressed the need to invigorate the economy under the guidance of state planning.

He compared the relationship between enlivening the economy and economic planning to that between the bird and the cage. "You mustn't hold the bird in your hands too tightly, or it would be strangled. You have to turn it loose, but only within the confines of a cage; otherwise it would fly away," he said. "The size of the cage should be appropriate. It is not necessarily confined to a province or a region. It may go beyond the limit of a province or region, and may even reach out to other countries and continents."

Chen Yun added that the cage itself should be readjusted from time to time just as the five-year plan should be revised when necessary.

"In short," he said, "enlivening the economy and regulation through the market can only operate within the framework of state plans, and must not depart from the guidance of planning."

Chen Yun said that remarkable results have been achieved by following the policy of invigorating the economy since the third plenum of the 11th party Central Committee in December 1978.

Shops are now stocked with goods, and the seller's market is changing into a buyer's market. "This is a very good situation we have not seen for a long time," he noted. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0852 GMT on 2 December adds that visitors from Shanghai were led by "Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress," and included "Rong Yiren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, chairman and president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation; Shen Hong, adviser to the State Machine Building Industry Commission under the State Council; Liu Jingji, chairman of the Shanghai committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association"; and others]

GUANGDONG, HUBEI, JIANGXI REPORT GOOD HARVESTS

OWO21139 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Agricultural departments in Guangdong, Hubei and Jiangxi Provinces report good grain, including rice, and industrial crop harvests, with resultant rises in peasant incomes.

Guangdong -- one of China's major rice producers -- harvested 18.75 million tons of grain, mainly rice, 2.3 million tons more than 1981 and 750,000 tons above the peak year of 1980, according to the provincial agricultural department.

The province, also a major sugarcane producer, reaped 16.23 million tons of the crop, hitting an all-time high, and 645,500 tons of peanuts, also setting a record. The province, a major fruit-growing center, also recorded increases in fruit output.

Following the harvests, Guangdong peasants expect an average per-capita net income of 380 yuan this year, 16.9 percent higher than last year, the department said.

The department attributed the harvests to popularization of good rice varieties to reduce losses from cold and typhoons.

The province planted early-maturing hybrid rice varieties on 667,000 hectares, 70 percent of the total, resulting in an average increase of 0.75 to 1.5 tons per hectare more than conventional varieties.

One traditionally low-yield prefecture in southern Guangdong harvested 650,000 tons more rice this year, as a result of popularization of hybrid varieties.

Hubei Province -- another major grain producer -- harvested 1.94 million more tons of grain this year than last or an increase of 11.4 percent, the provincial agricultural department reported. Average per-hectare grain output was 375 kilograms more than last year.

The harvest is due largely to popularization of fine grain varieties, application of soil survey results, increased use of fertilizer and improved management. High-yield rice varieties were planted on 90 percent of the total rice acreage, cotton varieties on 91 percent, and oil-bearing crops on 81 percent, all the biggest percentages ever, the department said.

The provincial commercial department topped the state grain purchase quota by the end of November 20 -- three million tons -- 850,000 tons more than the same 1981 period.

Despite a serious flood, Jiangxi Province expects grain output to be 13.25 million tons this year, 300,000 tons above the record year of 1979, an increase of two percent. The figure also represents a four percent increase from last year, the department said.

Under the responsibility system, peasants have transformed low-yield fields into fertile farmland. As a result, 14,000 families in Nanchang County alone each sold five tons of grain to the state. Many people's communes and production brigades will supply five tons of grain per household to the state, while some peasant families will each sell 15 tons to 50 tons.

ZHAO ZIYANG PRAISES SUN YEFANG'S 'GOOD ARTICLE'

HK030410 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Zhao Ziyang praises Sun Yefang for Writing a Very Good Article on Main Reliance on Technical Transformation -- The Noted Economist, Though Seriously Ill, Is Still Highly Concerned About Socialist Construction"]

[Text] In his report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that, though seriously ill, Comrade Sun Yefang, noted economist, was still highly concerned about socialist construction and wrote a very good article entitled "There Are Not Only Political but Also Economic Guarantees for Quadrupling Output Value in 20 Years," expounding the question that it is necessary to rely chiefly on technical transformation in order to quadruple output value.

Sun Yefang pointed out that the phenomena characterized by "big base, low speed" does not constitute a law of development for social production but is the result of overlooking technological transformation of existing enterprises; and that, so long as we no longer "freeze technology" and "reproduce outdated equipment" but carry out technological transformation on the hundreds of thousands of existing enterprises with emphasis and step by step, the development of production will certainly accelerate. He deemed it necessary to gradually raise the depreciation rate for fixed assets and shorten the depreciation time.

Zhao Ziyang said that the State Council considered these arguments correct. In the future, it is necessary to adopt a positive attitude and gradually raise the depreciation rate according to the state's financial capabilities.

The State Council has instructed the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Finance to study this problem together and put forth concrete plans for implementation so that enterprises can gradually command more financial resources to renovate equipment and engage in technological transformation.

ZHANG AIPING MEETS ZHEJIANG MILITARY COMRADES

OW030644 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Zhang Aiping recently met with Kang Mingcai, commander of Zhejiang Provincial Military District; (Luo Tingtao), political commissar; other leading comrades and some retired veteran comrades in Hangzhou. Comrade Zhang Aiping said: The key to implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC congress and creating a new situation in the work of PLA units lies in strengthening the building of leading bodies.

Comrade Zhang Aiping pointed out: Only the cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old can guarantee that our leading bodies at all levels are filled with a new and dynamic atmosphere at all times and that our revolutionary cause can be carried forward and developed. At present, in the course of the succession of the new to the old, we old comrades must do our work in the following three aspects:

1. It is necessary to pick the good. It is necessary to select for leading posts comrades who have both ability and political integrity and who are in the prime of life and can competently do their jobs. Each old comrade has the responsibility to recommend to leading bodies at all levels middle-aged and young cadres who meet the requirements.
2. It is necessary to yield one's position to a more talented person. When revolution calls for our advance, we must be able to press on in the teeth of difficulties; when revolution calls for us to yield our positions to others, we should resolutely retire at the height of our official careers.
3. It is necessary not to feel jealous of the good. Middle-aged and young comrades are knowledgeable and full of vigor. They are courageous and resourceful. We must foster them and help them work well.

PLA LOGISTICAL MEETING STRESSES BETTER WORK

OW020319 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1429 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- The all-army logistical work conference, which ended today, pointed out that only by earnestly studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, conducting in-depth investigation and study to get a clear picture of the situation at the grassroots level and creating a new situation for logistical work can a solid and reliable foundation be laid for future work.

The conference emphatically discussed how to create an all-round new situation for logistical work with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as the guide and in compliance with the directive of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. The participant comrades held that modern warfare and army building have put forth new demands on logistical work. What kind of logistical system should be built in order to cope with the needs of building the PLA into a regular, modern and powerful army is an important question that should be studied and solved conscientiously by comrades engaged in logistical work. The broad masses of logistical cadres should, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, first of all adapt their own thinking to the new situation before they can make progress in logistical work.

The General Logistics Department was commended by the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee for organizing work teams to conduct investigation between February and October this year in frontier islands to get a clear picture of the situation and for solving problems in a realistic way.

Discussing other topics in the light of this event, participating comrades held that conducting in-depth investigation and study in the realities of life is an important matter relating not only to the method of leadership and the style of work but also bearing on whether or not the party's ideological line is consistently implemented. In order to create a new situation, we must enhance our spirit and conduct investigation deep in the realities of life. We must grasp this work in all fields and study the problems one by one and work out principles, policies and measures for solving problems with a definite object in view so as to lay a good foundation steadily creating a new situation.

The conference discussed and mapped out specific plans and measures for creating a new situation for logistical work.

Attending the conference were leading cadres from major units in the army responsible for logistical work and representatives of advanced units in logistical work in various army units.

Hong Xuezhì, director of the General Logistics Departments; and Wang Ping, political commissar; spoke separately at the closing session today.

DENG YINGCHAO, LIAO CHENGZHI AT ALLEY BANQUET

OW021856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Rewi Alley, an old friend of the Chinese people, was given the title of honorary citizen of Beijing at a banquet to celebrate his 85th birthday here this evening.

The title was conferred on him by the People's Government of Beijing Municipality at the banquet given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Deng Yingchao and Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, state councillor; and Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, talked with Alley and extended their congratulations.

Shaking hands with Alley, Deng Yingchao said "We wish you a long life and an ever-deepening friendship with the Chinese people along with each passing day."

Wang Bingnan, president of the Friendship Association, speaking at the banquet said: "This is no ordinary birthday party, but an occasion to express our gratitude to Comrade Alley."

Wang said: "During his 85 years of life, Alley has spent 55 in China. In more than half of a century, he shared the common lot, weal and woe with the Chinese people. He consistently sympathizes with, supports and participates in the Chinese people's struggle. Despite his age, he still keeps up with his writing and concerns himself with various problems encountered in China's construction."

Wang Bingnan said in the past year Alley played host to more than 300 hundred visitors from abroad, briefing them on China's history and present condition. He also replied to more than 1,000 letters from Chinese people and people from other countries.

"With more than 50 years in China," President Wang said, "Comrade Alley has always kept close links with the common Chinese People. Though in Beijing, he has always been concerned with the development of rural and mountainous areas."

While celebrating the birthday of Alley, Wang said, "we should learn from his spirit of sparing no effort in the performance of his duty for a cause he believes in. [Word indistinct] should also emulate his spirit of being concerned about the weal and woe of the people, maintaining close ties with the masses and follow his example as a man of action."

Quoting Deng Xiaoping's comments on Alley's 80th birthday five years ago, Wang said: "It is not easy for Comrade Rewi Alley to have done so much for the Chinese people 50 years on end, whether in the years when we experienced untold difficulty, or when we were fighting for the victory of the revolution, or in the post-victory years. That is why he commands the due respect of the Chinese people."

Mayor Jiao Ruoyu of Beijing said in his toast that during his 50 plus years in China, Alley has lived and worked in Beijing for nearly 30 years. He said Alley's long sojourn in Beijing has resulted in "profound friendship" with the people of the capital. "he concerns himself very much with the construction and development of Beijing. His solicitude is indeed a great impetus to our work," the mayor said.

On behalf of the Beijing people's government, Jiao presented Alley with the certificate and badge of honorary citizen of Beijing.

Alley said in his speech that he felt greatly honored this evening and found it hard to put into words his gratitude. He said he feels proud to share some of the struggles of the Chinese people for about 56 years. "It has been their spirit of self-sacrifice, their ability to work together, which has inspired me to carry on through the years, and which has laid the foundations for the immense changes that are now taking place, bringing China once more to the forefront," he said.

He said he has been to many places in China in his years here and gained strength from "the sight of people doing things, and doing them better, making two blades grow where but one grew before, cooperating and ever adding meaning to their lives."

He thanked the leaders and people of Beijing for making him an honorary citizen. He said he felt it a great honor. "I hope that I can continue to be worthy of your trust and regard."

Present at the banquet were Alley's close friends, including Xia Yan, Hu Tunan, Zhang Wenjin, Ou Tangliang, He Biao, Ma Haide (George Hatem), Rose Smith and Feng Jixin (first secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Committee of Gansu Province).

F.A. Small, New Zealand ambassador to China was also present.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REALISTIC, PRACTICAL LEADERSHIP

HK030241 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Zhou Zijian [0919 1311 0256]: "Go Deep Into Realities, and Deep Among the Masses"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang put forward to the comrades throughout our party that we should "pluck up our spirit, blaze a path of progress and perseveringly carry on our ceaseless struggle on the basis of going deep among the masses and deep into realities." Going deep into realities and among the masses is a basic concept in upholding dialectic materialism and historical materialism.

It is also our party's basic method for exercising its leadership and its fine tradition. Now that we have entered a new historical period, we must create a new situation in our socialist modernization and build a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilization. History has assigned us a very arduous task which demands that we conscientiously change our work style in exercising our leadership, improve our method of leadership, go deep into realities and among the masses, conduct investigation and study, sum up experiences and do our work soundly.

In understanding and changing the world, one can never divorce oneself from practice. Practice is the source of knowledge and the only criterion of truth. By practice we mean the social practice of the millions of the masses of people. This is why going deep into realities and among the masses is an important channel for communists to understand and change the world. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in the process of making decisions, some of our central leading comrades have often gone to factories, villages and other basic-level units to investigate the situation, sum up fresh experiences, guide work and solve problems. This work style of going into realities and among the masses has set an example for us and greatly educated us. Under the influence of the central leading comrades, I have also made some efforts in this respect in the 2 years and more since I came to work in Anhui. Though what I have done is very limited, my experience has made a deep impression on me. In the process of practice, I have come to realize that it is very important for people assigned leading jobs in the new period of socialist modernization to fix in their minds the concept that the masses of people are the creators of history, adhere to the work method of mass line and formulate principles and policies which conform to reality.

Only by going deep into realities and among the masses can we genuinely manage to seek truth from facts and proceed from reality in all our actions.

As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Seeking truth from facts is the foundation of the proletarian world outlook and the ideological foundation of Marxism-Leninism. By relying on seeking truth from facts we have achieved all our revolutionary victories in the past. Equally, at the present, only by relying on seeking truth from facts can we achieve the four modernization." Seeking truth from facts is the essence of Marxism, but it is not easy to really practice this principle. In order to do this, we must go deep into realities and among the masses to discover and understand their immediate interests and demands. If we depart from this basic point, seeking truth from facts will be merely empty talk, and it will naturally be impossible for us to exercise correct leadership. Take for example, the managing of the mountainous areas in our province. In the spring of last year I went to make an investigation in the Dabie Mountain areas in the Liuan, Jinzhai and Huoshan Counties of western Anhui. At that time, the grain quotas for the masses in the mountainous areas had already been raised to the stipulated standard, but the malpractice of reclaiming land by destroying forests remained uncurbed. In some areas, the practice was "reclaiming hills up to the top, and high mountains to the middle of the slopes, so that every family living deep in the mountains lacked fuel." This had not only hampered the development of forestry and construction in the mountainous areas, but also water and soil conservation and the ecological balance. What is the cause of this problem? Why should this malpractice continue to prevail since the grain supplies had already been raised to the stipulated standard? After going deep among the masses to discuss the matter with them, we found that the problem was that people in mountainous areas had to climb mountains and do heavy labor, therefore, the stipulated quantity of grain was insufficient for their basic needs. Moreover, farm land was in very short supply deep in the mountains. That is how things really stood there.

After investigation and study, the provincial CPC committee consistently proceeded from reality and solved the problem of insufficient grain supply standards by seeking truth from facts. As soon as the correct policy and measure was implemented, the malpractice of reclaiming land by destroying forests was eliminated and the development of forestry in the mountainous areas was promoted. This has proved that only by going deep among the masses to discover the real situation can we understand and solve problems.

Let me give another example. Over the past few years agricultural production in Anhui has developed quite speedily because the policy has been implemented fairly well and the production responsibility system of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies, and of fixing output quotas for individual households was implemented at a relatively early date. However, as far as agricultural production is concerned, due to the complicated natural conditions and vast regional differences in the province, such as between the plain to the north of the Huai He, and the hilly areas between the Chang Jiang and the Huai He, and the areas along the rivers, and the mountainous areas in western and southern Anhui, agricultural production is still restricted to a large extent by geographical locations and weather conditions. It is impossible to follow a uniform pattern in guiding agriculture. We can only adjust measures to local conditions. To this end we went to the four types of areas enumerated above and carried out relatively thorough investigations and study. We discussed with cadres and masses the principles for developing agriculture and forestry and determined the main areas in which we should concentrate our efforts. This enabled the various areas to develop speedily according to their special features. We especially conducted repeated investigations and studies in the area to the north of the Huai He frequently hit by natural disasters. This area suffered from extraordinary floods this year. There was a drop in production in the more than 10 million mu of crops along the Huai He hit by natural disasters. More than 4 million mu of crops which were soon to be harvested were flooded and completely lost. The broad masses of people in the flooded area suffered huge losses. Recently we went deep into the disaster area in an effort to solve the problems of the people in both production and livelihood and to discover a way to solve the problems once and for all. Through investigation and study we found out the crux of the problem. For many years we have made great efforts to regulate the upper and lower reaches of the Huai He and this has played a great role in agricultural development. However, the flow on the upper reaches of the river is rapid and it has many tributaries in the province, which have not been completely brought under control. When there is a heavy rainfall, the lower reaches often reach a high water level. If we block the water up at the lower reaches, this inevitably causes floods and waterlogging. The area to the north of the Huai He is an important grain-producing area in our province, accounting for 50 percent of all its cultivated land. In order to make it an area with high and stable yields, it is necessary to bring the Huai He permanently under control. At the same time, we should also transform the 17 million mu of sandy soil. Great efforts should be made to solve these problems. Provided that the two problems are solved, grain production will double and redouble. The commodity percentage of grain and industrial crops will also be raised by a big margin. Therefore, it is very important for us to make a thorough investigation, proceed from actual conditions, formulate plans and measures for bringing the Huai He under control, step up capital construction in agriculture and improve conditions in agricultural production. This also conforms to the interests and demands of the broad masses of people.

Only by going deep into realities and among the masses is it possible to ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies.

In order to ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, we must avoid degenerating into subjectivism and acting recklessly without regard for the actual conditions. It is necessary to conscientiously guide the masses in correctly understanding the party's line, principles and policies through practice and conducting vigorous, creative activities. As far as our province is concerned, it is vast in territory and widely different in its conditions. The consciousness and demands of the people also vary. Moreover, objective conditions change constantly. Even though the instructions of the higher authorities are correct, we should also put forth feasible suggestions and methods in the light of specific conditions in our locality. In this way we can effectively mobilize the broad sections of cadres and masses to strive for this common objective. No unit or leading cadre should act as an "office for receiving and dispatching mail" or copy and transmit instructions word for word. In our practical work, we often discover the following cases: When the leading comrades of some units effectively transform the party's line, principles and policies into conscious action by the masses, the work in the units is vigorous and highly fruitful; but where this is not the case, there is no improvement in the work. For example, after the implementation in our province of the agricultural production responsibility system of assigning land to each household in exchange for fixed levies and of fixing output quotas for individual households, a new issue in our rural work is how to stabilize and improve it. The principal leading members of the provincial CPC committee and party organizations at various levels promptly went deep into the rural areas. After summing up typical experiences, they extensively popularized the contract system in the rural areas and, on the basis of full discussions and giving consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, they signed contracts with the peasants. This method of doing things received the warm welcome of the broad masses of peasants. The contract system not only enables the state to guide production through planning, but also helps the grassroots units to exercise leadership and arouses the initiative of the peasants for production. By signing contracts we can rationally adjust the interests of various parties and ensure that the peasants have autonomy in their production work.

With respect to the policy of purchasing farm produce and sideline products, in order to strengthen planned guidance of the state on agricultural production, better meet the needs of state construction and the people's livelihood, and give consideration to the economic interests of the producers, we determined, on the basis of investigation and study, the basic purchasing figures of 28 major farm produce and sideline products. The amount in excess of the basic figures may either be purchased by the state at higher or at stipulated prices, or handled by the peasants themselves. In this way we integrated a sense of principle with flexibility in implementing policy, gave consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and vigorously implemented the principle of the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of regulation by market mechanism. The results are satisfactory.

In short, it is necessary for a leader to determine his working principle according to actual conditions, constantly analyze new situations, sum up new experiences, solve new problems and integrate the party's line, principles and policies with the specific conditions in a locality.

Only by going deep into the realities of life and among the masses is it possible to constantly improve the level and art of leadership.

The level and art of leadership should be gradually cultivated and improved through practice. It is absolutely impossible for a leading cadre to enhance his abilities by shutting himself in a house, divorcing himself from the masses and from reality without going into the realities of life and engaging in painstaking work.

Naturally, it is also impossible for him to lead the masses to create a new situation. This is a fundamental reason why we should oppose the way of thinking of the coward and the sluggard. At present, some comrades still lack an adequate understanding of this point and they also lack the experience of conducting thorough investigation and study. Therefore, it will be difficult for them to understand the ideas of the masses and appropriately arouse their initiative. Some comrades fail to adapt themselves to the new situation because they rely on their past experience and because they have a lot of conventional ideas. Consequently they fail to open up a new situation. Comrade Chen Yun said: In formulating a policy, the leading bodies should spend more than 90 percent of their time on conducting investigation and study and spend less than 10 percent in finally discussing and deciding on the policy. Practice has proved that this is entirely correct. By going deep into the realities of life and among the masses, leading cadres can prevent bureaucratism, get rid of routinism and free themselves from conference tables, piles of documents, and routine work. They can concentrate their energies on implementing the party's line, principles and policies and on grasping major work that has a strong bearing on the overall situation. If we act like this, we shall be able to understand the true situation, directly grasp first-hand material, and know how things stand. We shall be able to put forth correct proposals and avoid giving vague, general, arbitrary or impracticable directions. Comrade Mao Zedong said: A commander's correct orders stem from correct decisions, his correct decisions stem from correct judgments, and his correct judgments stem from thorough and necessary reconnaissance and from pondering on and piecing together the data of various kinds gathered through reconnaissance. Although this refers to war, the principle applies to the improvement of the level and art of leadership as well. In the past 2 years we have gained the initiative in our work because we have paid considerable attention to going deep into the realities of life and conducting investigation and study. We have come into contact with a lot of vivid and lively new things, nourished by the masses of people, and broadened our knowledge.

The CPC committees at various levels and the various units at the provincial level in our province are conscientiously studying the documents of the 12th party congress, grasping the essence of the documents and, by proceeding from the actual conditions in their own localities and units, realistically formulating the objective of struggle and plans for the next 20 years and the next 5 years in order to make their due contribution to the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

RENMIN RIBAO ON FARM MACHINERY POPULARIZATION

HK010305 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Select and Popularize Farm Machines With Good Quality"]

[Text] Since the introduction of the production responsibility systems in the rural areas, most places have increased output and income for several years running. The vast number of peasants now have the eager desire to continue the expansion of reproduction and also have the purchase power for acquiring more capital goods. This has provided a favorable condition for the development of the farm machinery industry. The new starting point of improving farm machinery work in a down-to-earth way is to select and popularize some low-cost and applicable agricultural machines so as to meet the demands of the peasants.

Why should we popularize farm machines after selection? Because we have to take into account the economic results of their on-the-spot utilization. Our country has a vast territory and natural and economic conditions differ greatly from one place to another. Really applicable farm machines should be selected in accordance with local conditions and be popularized in various places so that the peasants can afford them and really benefit from them.

Only when farm machines are welcomed and trusted by peasants can we have a good market for farm machinery products and thus rapidly develop agricultural mechanization. For a long time in the past, under the guidance of erroneous "leftist" ideology, farm machines were blindly required to be used in a big way and to be popularized within a set time. Moreover, farm machines were not treated as commodities which users have the right to choose, but instead were popularized by mandatory administrative means from top to bottom. Little attention was paid to the economic results in both the production and utilization of these machines. As a result, many farm machines were poor in quality and high in price, and some were even inapplicable, thus causing great economic losses to the peasants. At the same time, these poor products stemmed their markets and were stockpiled. This in turn hindered the development of the farm machinery industry. At present, things have greatly changed. The departments in charge of farm machinery production have summed up experiences and drawn lessons. Rural production collectives and peasants now have decisionmaking power. The work of manufacturing and popularizing farm machines must be greatly improved. Only by selecting and popularizing applicable farm machines with good quality and low prices can peasants' demands be met and their interests be conformed with and only thus can the market be opened widely.

When selecting and popularizing farm machines we must pay attention to the development level of productive forces in the rural areas and the level of peasants' purchasing power. Under the current condition that energy is insufficient, we should select and popularize those farm machines which consume comparatively less energy or those which can utilize manpower, wind power and solar energy in place of fuel and electric power. When household operations have become more and more popular, we should also pay attention to small-sized, diverse and convenient farm machines with good quality and low prices, because the achievement of the best economic results is always based on actual production and economic conditions. Otherwise, no matter how advanced the farm machines are, they will be of no use in the countryside or the peasants will not be able to afford them, and these machines will play no role after all.

Selecting and popularizing farm machines can also promote technical innovation in farm machinery production. In the past, the farm machinery department had the exclusive right to sell farm machines. Farm machinery plants did not pay attention to the quality of their products and the utility results of these products. They did not worry about sales and handled production by sticking to old conventions. Some products even stayed at the 1950's level. The situation in which they did not make efforts to carry out innovation thus became more and more unfavorable to production development. Now when we select and popularize products with good quality, the situation of "eating from the same big pot" can be overcome. We popularize whichever products are good, and the factory which can produce better products can gain more returns. This will certainly encourage the progressive, spur the backward and stimulate competition, so that technical innovation in farm machinery production will be greatly promoted.

When we select and popularize a number of low-priced and applicable agricultural machines throughout the country, we should also further strengthen the work of farm machine management, technological services and energy conservation. In particular, we should give timely technological training to individual and associated peasant households who have bought farm machines and rationally distribute fuel among them. In this way, we can guarantee the smooth popularization and utilization of farm machines and achieve satisfactory economic results.

MANAGEMENT ENCYCLOPEDIA TO BE PUBLISHED

OW011305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA) -- China has decided to compile and publish a "China Enterprise Management Encyclopedia" to provide a useful tool for managerial, research and teaching personnel.

The decision was made by the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Economic Commission.

Yuan Bachua, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, will head the editorial board composed of economists and scholars including Ye Lin, Ma Hong, Fang Weizhong, Hua Luogeng and Chen Yu, and economist Deng Liqun will be advisor to the editorial board.

Preliminary design of the layout and entries was made in August and September at work conferences called by the State Economic Commission and the China Enterprise Management Association. Articles will include the evolution of enterprise management in China, experience in enterprise management and an introduction to management theory and practice in foreign countries.

The writing, which is to be undertaken by teachers and experts in the field, is expected to be finished by next spring and prepublication copies will be out in the spring of 1984.

HAO JIANXIU WATCHES DRAMA ON FAMILY PLANNING

OW011347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0920 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Summary] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- "The Three Brothers and Their Wives," a drama about planned parenthood presented by the Qingdao municipal drama group, greatly amused the audience during its premiere in the capital on 28 November.

The drama tells the story of a production team leader who is busy making money and is totally unaware of the fact that his wife is pregnant with their third child, whereas one of his brothers still wants a boy to inherit his property although he already has a girl. It also tells the story about the fiancée of his other brother whose first job in the commune's family planning clinic is to perform surgery for her future sister-in-law.

Over 170,000 people watched the drama when it was staged in Shandong on 150 occasions. The drama is being staged in Beijing at the invitation of the Beijing Planned Parenthood Committee and the Beijing Cultural Bureau.

"Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Qian Xinzong, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, watched the drama. They hailed the Qingdao municipal drama group for having successfully used artistic form to propagate the fundamental national policy of family planning. They hoped that the drama will add color to the month-long activities to promote family planning during the new year and Spring Festival."

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG REVIEWS PRODUCTION PLANS

OW291431 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal people's government held a cadres meeting on 25 November calling on all party organizations and leading economic departments to extensively mobilize all cadres and masses to fulfill this year's production plans, make preparations for next year's work and make even greater contributions to creating a new situation for the development of socialist modernization in the country. At the meeting, Chen Jinhua, vice mayor of Shanghai, and responsible persons of departments concerned conveyed the instructions issued by the leading comrades at the central level on economic work and the guidelines laid down by the economic departments at the central level at various vocational meetings.

Attending and addressing the meeting were Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, and Wang Daohan, secretary of the municipal CPC committee and mayor of Shanghai.

They hoped that the cadres and masses in all fields of work would fully realize the current favorable situation. They said: It is necessary to realize that the emergence of the buyers' market at present constitutes a major turning point in our economic work, and a gigantic motive force to improve our economic work. We must feel the pressing need to improve our work in all fields. They emphatically pointed out: We must politically and ideologically identify ourselves with the central authorities. We must earnestly implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress and strive to create a new situation.

As for the production plans for next year, they called on all units and departments to pay full attention to production speed and the market and to making progress in science and technology, improving management and increasing economic results. They called for efforts to work harder than ever before in order to continue developing Shanghai's economy to meet competition at home and abroad.

SHANGHAI WORKERS CRITICIZE IMPRACTICAL IDEAS

OW240521 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1242 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 23 Nov (XINHUA) -- XINHUA correspondent Shen Yongyue and reporter Zhou Yongkang reported: In organizing party members in the plant to study documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, the CPC committee of the Shanghai silicon sheet steel plant has, in the light of prevailing conditions, launched criticism and self-criticism against the "three cannot's" ideas of "cannot see," "cannot reach" and "cannot wait" being cherished by some party members towards the strategic target of quadrupling the total annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. Through discussion and self-criticism, the party members all raised their ideological awareness, enhanced their revolutionary spirit, strengthened confidence and pledged to "plant more trees, cover greater distances and climb more slopes" for the realization of this lofty strategic target.

From "Cannot See" To "Planting More Trees"

Cherishing this "cannot see" idea are mostly workers and staff members over 50 years of age, who will soon retire. They felt that, in view of their advancing age, they would possibly not live to see the day when the annual gross industrial and agricultural output value would quadruple and the people's living standard reach a comfortable level.

Reaching this goal, therefore, would not have much bearing on them. In the course of study, by referring to the oath they took on joining the party and by comparison the revolutionary vision of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and the different happenings in the old and new societies, as well as the profound changes that have taken place in various fields since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the third plenary session, they came to realize that this "cannot see" idea is incompatible with the lofty ideals of a communist.

From "Cannot Reach" To "Covering Greater Distances"

This "cannot reach" idea is popular among middle-aged party members, who are about 40 years of age and are the backbone force in the plant. Their wage income is comparatively low, but their financial burden is heavy, having to take care of both young and old in their families. Pragmatic ideas have grown more noticeably among these party members in recent years. After the closing of the 12th CPC National Congress, some party members figured that they would have retired by the year 2,000 and that they "would reach old age before becoming well-off and the fruits of distribution would be out of reach."

From "Cannot Wait" To "Climbing More Slopes"

Some young party members cherished the "cannot wait" idea to a varying degree. They held that becoming well-off by the year 2000, like distant water, cannot quench the present thirst. Some young married couples hoped that "electrification" would be realized in their small families; other young people getting married are planning to save up more money for the happy event. What kind of "sense of urgency" do the young people have after all? How can they put the individual interests and the lofty goal in the proper perspective? These have become issues that should be clarified among young party members in the plant in the course of studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

The First Step in the Journey of 1,000 Li Has Begun

The broad masses of party members of the silicon sheet steel plant reached a unanimous view in discussing the lofty goal put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress: The reaching of the targets of struggle in the next 20 years does not happen suddenly, whether in quadrupling the annual gross industrial and agricultural output value or in attaining the comfortable level in the people's standard of living throughout the country. In fact, our economic work has been reinvigorated and the people's livelihood gradually improved since the party adopted the correct line, principles and policies after the third plenary session. Many party members said: By looking back at the previous 4 years and looking forward to the next 18 years, our confidence has strengthened. Their mental outlook has undergone considerable changes since they straightened out their way of thinking. They have achieved excellent production results since October.

SHANGHAI USES LOANS, IMPORTS TO BOOST INDUSTRY

OW291017 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Shanghai, November 29 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai in the past three years has used nearly 200 million U.S. dollars to import technology and equipment for the revamping of 300 projects of existing enterprises, municipal authorities said. Light industry and textile items account for 60 percent of the imports. Textile mills have imported about 1,000 sets of equipment, resulting in an annual additional output value of 750 million yuan.

The projects were undertaken with short-term loans from the Bank of China, or in the forms of compensation trade, processing with materials supplied by overseas clients, buyers' credit, joint ventures or co-production.

Between January 1978 and September 1982, the Shanghai branch of the Bank of China loaned 180 million U.S. dollars to 246 projects for importation of technology and equipment, and purchase of materials in short supply in China. Most of these projects have begun operation, and the loans for 145 projects have been repaid.

Of nearly 8,000 factories in Shanghai -- China's largest industrial city and leading foreign trade port -- 1,700 turn out products for export.

A polyacrylic fiber mill of the Shanghai Jinshan general petrochemical plant recovered total investment in eight months and increased its annual output by 45 percent, following installation of equipment imported from Japan and West Germany, which is capable of producing 8,000 tons of imitation wool polyacrylic knitwear annually.

The Shanghai bulb plant recorded an extra output value of 45 million yuan, in one year of operation of a production line imported from Japan and designed to produce 1.6 million 12-inch black-and-white TV picture tubes each year. The plant has thus repaid foreign exchange loans and will be able to recover total investment this year.

The city's garment industry has imported 700 special sewing machines for 55 production lines making shirts for export. As a result, it exported eight million more shirts a year.

SHANGHAI INSTALLS LARGE BLAST FURNACE

OW240438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Shanghai, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Installation of China's largest blast furnace was completed Saturday at the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex near Shanghai, following placement of gas discharge facilities and an auxiliary platform.

The No 1 blast furnace -- with a volume of 4,063 cubic meters -- is 113 meters high and 17 meters in diameter. It weighs about 30,000 tons, including 11,000 tons of steel structural parts.

The computer-controlled furnace will be able to produce more than 10,000 tons of pig iron daily. Installation began in July 1980.

Construction of the Baoshan complex, which will be the largest in China and equipped with modern technology, was started in December 1978.

The No 1 furnace is one of the 22 projects to be built in the first stage of construction, including two 300-ton pure oxygen top-blown converters.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PUNISHING SHENZHEN SMUGGLERS

HK240331 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Shenzhen Municipal CPC Committee and Party Group of Ministry of Electronics Industry Decide To Expel Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang From Party and Abolish Temporary Party Committee of Shenzhen Branch"]

[Text] Recently, the Shenzhen Municipal CPC Committee and the Ministry of Electronics Industry respectively made the following decisions: to expel Zhou Zhirong, a former leader of the Shenzhen branch of China Electronics Import and Export Corporation and secretary of the branch's provisional party committee, and Xu Zhiliang, a former leader of the branch's storage and transport department, from the party; to remove them from their former administrative posts; and to disband the branch's provisional party committee and set up a new provisional leading group of the branch.

Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang defied party discipline and the law and took part in smuggling and tax evasion, thereby committing serious economic crimes. They have completely lost even the most rudimentary qualifications for members of the Communist Party. When approving the "decision on expelling Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang from the party," the Shenzhen Municipal CPC Committee pointed out: When working in the Shenzhen branch, both Zhou and Xu practiced smuggling and tax evasion by mean tricks. According to the decision of the judicial department, they have committed a serious criminal offense. In accordance with the "Constitution of the CPC" and the spirit of the "Decision on Cracking Down on Serious Economic Criminal Activities" issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and after investigation, it has been decided to expel Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang from the party.

At the same time, the ministerial meeting and the party group of the Ministry of Electronics Industry also decided to remove Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang from their administrative posts as leaders of the Shenzhen branch and the branch's storage and transport department respectively to disband the CPC Provisional Committee in the Shenzhen branch of China Electronics Import and Export Corporation, and to set up another provisional leading group to take charge of the overall affairs of the party and the administration of the branch.

On the afternoon of 12 November, the Shenzhen branch held a meeting of all party members, cadres, workers and staff members. At the meeting, members of the investigation group sent by the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission and responsible comrades of the Jiulong Customs Department gave an account of the facts involved in this case and the progress of the investigation. Relevant leaders of the Shenzhen Municipal CPC Committee and the Ministry of Electronics Industry respectively read the above mentioned decisions and the name list of the new provisional leading group of the Shenzhen branch.

Increased Vigilance Urged

HK231405 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Commentator's article: "Raise Understanding and Deepen the Struggle"]

[Text] After more than a year's investigations of the case of the Shenzhen branch of the China Electronics Import and Export Corporation, the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate recently found Zhou Zhirong, a former responsible member of the Shenzhen branch, and others, guilty of the serious economic crime of smuggling and tax evasion, approved the arrest of Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang and investigated the responsibility for the crime.

Why did they take so much time to investigate and deal with the case? This of course reflects the complexity of the case, but more important, is partly due to the resistance encountered as a result of the differences of view among some comrades. In investigating and dealing with this case, some erroneous views have been exposed. Such views are somewhat typical at present, and they hinder the penetrating development of the struggle of some localities to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic field. Therefore, analyzing the conditions of the case of the Shenzhen branch and raising our understanding will further help us to exploit the victory and unswervingly carry out the struggle to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic field through to the end.

First, in the process of investigating and dealing with the case of the Shenzhen branch, although some of the comrades acknowledged that Zhou Zhirong and others had problems, they nevertheless stubbornly emphasized the objective reasons and did not consider the activities of Zhou Zhirong and others as economic crimes, but only mistakes caused by lack of work experience. Such views are wrong and try, in fact, to absolve Zhou Zhirong and others from blame.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has implemented the policy of promoting economic exchanges with foreign countries and livening up the economy at home. This is necessary and correct. However, because we temporarily still lack experience, the appearance of this or that kind of problem is difficult to avoid. In handling problems of this nature, we should take into consideration the objective conditions of the time and generally sum up experiences and draw on lessons. However, we must point out that the policies of the party and the laws and decrees have never permitted at any time or under any condition such illegal activities as smuggling and tax evasion. At any time or under any conditions, they have never permitted any unit to illegally import things, pass them on and resell them throughout the country for exorbitant profits. Compared with problems that occur through lack of experience, smuggling, tax evasion and giving and accepting bribes are problems of another nature. They are illegal criminal activities that have always been prohibited by state laws and decrees. Could it be possible that Zhou Zhirong and others are not aware of this? No, it is precisely because Zhou Zhirong and others are fully aware of the nature of their deeds that they have adopted the disgusting means of importing more and reporting less, as well as smuggling. If not, why did they do it? Why did they engage in such shameful activities? Since Zhou Zhirong and others have violated the law, it is entirely correct to punish them according to the law. Otherwise, we will violate the principle of seeking truth from facts and will not be able to uphold the dignity of party discipline and state law.

We must point out here that the criminal activities of smuggling and tax evasion mainly took place after January 1981. In January that year, the State Council issued its stipulations on the importing of machinery equipment (including television sets and tape recorders). The Jiuilong Customs, 2 months before, had investigated the tax evasion violations of the Shenzhen branch, and on many occasions issued warnings and imposed fines. However, for the sake of making exorbitant profits, Zhou Zhirong and the others still ignored the laws and decrees of the state, continued to collaborate with lawless Hong Kong merchants, adopted the method of signing lopsided contracts, wrangled import permits from the state and imported large quantities of television sets and tape recorders. Could we say that Zhou Zhirong and others had done this because they lacked experience? Naturally, we can not. This was a deliberate violation of the law. For the sake of ill gotten gains, they had collaborated with lawless Hong Kong merchants to undermine the foundations of socialism.

Some comrades said: "Zhou Zhirong and his company did not put their gains from smuggling and tax-evasion into their personal pockets. Therefore, they cannot be considered as committing criminal offenses. At most, this is a problem concerning the relationship between the public interests of a big group and the public interests of a small group."

It is also necessary to clarify the problem raised by this confused idea. According to the stipulations of China's law, whether a person commits a criminal offense is not judged by his motive, which may be to seek private interests or seek interests for a collective. It should instead be judged by whether his actions have offended the law. If he has violated the criminal law and caused serious harmful consequences, then he has committed a crime. In the economic field, reaping staggering profits by illegal means, such as smuggling and evading taxes, definitely constitutes a criminal offense and this cannot be negated whether the offender directly pockets these gains or uses them for a small collective. This will be taken into consideration only in the measurement of the penalty. Serious economic criminal activities, whether committed by individuals or in the name of a collective, all undermine the socialist cause and harm society and the state. Crimes committed in the name of a collective are even more harmful than those committed by individuals.

In the case occurring in the Shenzhen branch, Zhou Zhirong and Xu Zhiliang reaped ill-gotten gains under the signboard of a state organ and state-owned enterprise. Although the two accused did not directly pocket their illegal gains, their criminal activities have harmed the interests of the state and the masses, had a bad effect on China's foreign trade, disturbed the domestic market and interfered with the development of China's electronic industry, thus causing a serious consequences.

We must take the stand of safeguarding the overall interests of the state and uphold a clear notion of enforcing the legal system when we draw a line between criminality and noncriminality. We must never be blindfolded by the interests of a small group or a small collective. Moreover, a great deal of facts have shown that some people committed criminal offenses under the pretence of seeking benefits for the collective. They did not keep their hands clean as some comrades think, rather, most of them did reap some private profits directly or indirectly.

In the current serious struggle of hitting at economic crimes, the reasons why these erroneous viewpoints arose can be found in the following points: 1) Some comrades did not earnestly study the relevant party documents, thus they did not have a correct understanding of the party's line, principles and policies and class struggle under the new historical conditions. They did not realize the importance, necessity and urgency of the struggle to hit at economic crimes. 2) Onesidedness still exists in the thinking method of some comrades. They tend to see superficial phenomena but fail to catch the essence. As a result, they are apt to be misled by false appearances and unwittingly plead for criminals. 3) Some people themselves are not clean either. They have also gained some advantages from the illegal activities. Therefore, they spare no efforts to pleading for the criminals. In order to guarantee the healthy and profound development of the struggle of hitting at economic crimes, we must stop various erroneous ideological tendencies. We must strengthen political and ideological work, and overcome erroneous ideas by waging a proper ideological struggle. As for some comrades who have violated the party and administrative discipline, we should still take necessary disciplinary actions against them.

Since the party Central Committee issued the "urgent circular" and the party Central Committee and the State Council jointly issued the "Decision on Hitting at Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Field," the struggle has scored initial achievements because party committee at all levels take it seriously. This struggle has dealt heavy blows at a large group of diverse economic criminals who have taken part in smuggling and the selling of smuggled goods, corruption and embezzlement, the giving and acceptance of bribes, and speculation and swindling. By dealing these blows we defend our socialist economic base and the construction of the four modernizations and guarantee that our nation can better advance along the course of the four cardinal principles.

However, this struggle is far from at an end. We are still faced with an arduous and complex task. We should never relax our efforts, but rather, we should make mental preparations for carrying out a protracted struggle. In his report at the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "The whole party must enhance its understanding of this struggle, take a firm stand on it and unswervingly carry it through to the end. This will be an important guarantee for our adherence to the socialist road." We firmly believe that under the inspiration of the 12th party congress, comrades of the whole party will certainly make persistent efforts and carry the struggle of cracking down on serious economic crimes through to a more profound extent.

SHENZHEN PUNISHES, WARNS HONG KONG TRIADS

HK020615 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] The Shenzhen Municipal Public Security Bureau issued a notice on 1 December announcing that 7 persons including (Li Xianhua) and (Wu Yanqiang), who had taken part in criminal activities of Hong Kong Triad organization, had been sent for education through labor for 1 to 3 years, in accordance with the law. On 20 November, the municipal people's government issued a notice banning Triad organizations that have infiltrated into Shenzhen from Hong Kong. (Li Xianhua) and the other six were caught and dealt with before the notice was promulgated.

According to the municipal public security organs, since the municipal government's notice was issued, several score Triad members have voluntarily registered at the public security organs. However, there are also some who are trusting to luck and attempting to get by under false pretenses. Hence, it is 1 December notice, the municipal public security bureau severely warned all Triad members engaged in illegal activities in Shenzhen to register with the public security organs by 10 December, otherwise they will be mercilessly punished.

CHENGDU PLA UNITS HOLD WORK CONFERENCE

HK160144 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The Chengdu PLA units held a work conference from 9 to 13 November. Commander Wang Chenghan delivered a report on behalf of the units CPC Committee entitled "Seriously Implement the 12th Party Congress Spirit and Strive To Create a New Situation in Work in the Units." Political Commissar Wan Haifeng made a speech. Also present were Deputy Commanders Chen Mingyi, (Yan Shouqing) and, Zhang Zhili, and Deputy Political Commissars (Wang Jinquan) and Niu Ji.

Commander Wang Chenghan pointed out in his report that the orientation of endeavor in creating a new situation in work in the units is: Under the guidance of the 12th party congress spirit, and aiming at fulfilling Central Military Commission Chairman Deng's instruction on building our army into a powerful, modernized and regularized revolutionary army, to work in concert with great efforts and do a thoroughly sound job in all work. We must cultivate cadres and fighters with relatively high political awareness, advanced military thinking, and relatively high standards of science and culture, and build the Chengdu PLA units into a force with keen-witted and capable administrative structure, agile command, fine training quality, rapid in response, high efficiency, and strong combat effectiveness.

Hence, in 1983 we must fulfill 10 work tasks: study and implement in depth the 12th party congress spirit; seriously do a good job in system reform, streamlining and reorganization; further promote preparedness against war; vigorously step up military training; seriously promote management education; vigorously step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization; continue to hit at criminal activities in the economic and other fields that sabotage socialism; strive to do a good job in logistics work; further improve militia work; and tangibly strengthen party building.

Political Commissar Wan Haifeng stressed in his speech that at present the primary task of the units is to study completely and appreciate the 12th party congress spirit and bring the thinking of every comrade onto the track guided by the 12th party congress. There will then be a common standard and guiding principle for our action, and we will then be able to more spontaneously maintain a high degree of ideological and political unity with the Central Committee. We must make big efforts in three respects in order to deepen study of the 12th party congress spirit: 1) in reading the documents with care; 2) in solving problems of understanding; 3) in correcting the style of study.

Political Commissar Wan also pointed out: The firm unity of the leadership groups is an important guarantee for creating a new situation. The mental attitude of the leading cadres is the decisive factor for whether or not a new situation can be created. The leadership groups at all levels must seriously implement the party's democratic centralism, rely on the wisdom of the collective, strengthen collective leadership, do a good job of cooperation between new and old cadres and replacement of old by new in the course of streamlining and reorganization, and fulfill the task of making the cadre force revolutionized, younger, better educated and more specialized.

XIZANG CONFERENCE ON PLA PERSONNEL RESETTLEMENT

HK291120 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Summary] The first Xizang regional conference on the resettlement of retired servicemen and retired cadres in the army was held in Lhasa from 10-16 November.

Attending were leading comrades of all prefectures, municipalities, military sub-districts, divisions, some county people's governments and county people's armed forces departments and relevant departments. Regional people's government Vice Chairman Yang Zongxin and regional military district Deputy Chief of Staff (Li Xingnie) attended and spoke at the conference.

Yang Zongxin said: Doing well in resettling retired servicemen and retired cadres in the army is an extremely important work. All places must strengthen ideological education for retired servicemen, seriously mobilize them to study the documents of the 12th party congress and universally carry out the activities of building socialist spiritual civilization, with having ideals, stressing morality and observing discipline as the central work. We must teach retired fighters to establish ambition and play the role of models and vanguards at their new work posts.

Yang Zongxin went on to say: At present and in the future, in our region's resettlement work, we must continue to implement the State Council's principle of returning to the places where we came from and mainly resettle retired servicemen in rural and pastoral areas. The policy in resettling retired army cadres is to step up preparations, receive them on schedule, make proper resettlement so that each is in his proper place, and to shoulder responsibility to this end. Governments and relevant departments in all places must help demobilized servicemen who return to rural and pastoral areas resolve their practical difficulties in production, livelihood, housing, medical treatment and marriage. They must vigorously help them to do well in agricultural, livestock and sideline production and take the road of becoming wealthy through labor. They must promptly resettle demobilized servicemen in urban areas in accordance with relevant regulations. It is necessary to strictly implement the policy, adhere to the principle, handle a matter impartially and resolutely resist unhealthy trends. We must promptly correct violations of policy and deal severely with serious cases of violation.

In his speech, (Li Xingnie) expressed hopes that the army and local relevant departments will closely coordinate and cooperate with each other. All military sub-districts and county and municipal people's armed forces departments must serve as assistants of the CPC committees and governments of localities as well as civil affairs departments.

The conference studied and arranged for the work of the resettlement of retired army cadres. It also made specific demands.

NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME TALKS ON XIZANG AUTONOMY

OW230321 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November (XINHUA) -- The key to national regional autonomy is having sufficient minority nationality cadres said Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government, in an interview with BEIJING REVIEW, a Chinese weekly published in five foreign languages' editions. The interview was carried in the latest issue of the journal.

"Today the proportion of full-time cadres of Tibetan nationality in the region has increased to 54.4 percent from 31.9 percent in 1965," he said. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, who is also vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, added: "Already, most of Tibet's prefectural commissioners, county heads, bureau directors and heads of mass organizations are Tibetans."

He talked about use of the Tibetan language and how it reflects the correct implementation of the party's policy on national regional autonomy.

"Ever greater importance is being attached to the use of the Tibetan language in schools," he said. "To gradually make Tibetan the principal language in the region's school, more Tibetan personnel are being trained and more teaching materials are being compiled and translated into Tibetan." At present, Tibet has more than 6,000 primary schools, 74 middle schools and technical schools and three institutes of higher learning. There were no schools in Tibet before its liberation in 1951.

More official documents are printed in the Tibetan language. He told BEIJING REVIEW that during his recent visit to a county in Tibet, "I saw that all county documents and notices are now in Tibetan and the people there were truly applying themselves to learning the Tibetan language."

In judicial affairs, the minority leader said local laws and regulations stipulate that Tibetan is the principal language used in investigation, prosecution and trial. However, he stressed: "This does not mean that the Han language is neglected. Only by learning and using both languages, can the development of Tibet be benefitted and unity and exchange among the different nationalities strengthened", he said.

The chairman spoke highly of the advances Tibet has made in revising and developing Tibetan culture and art. Regulations on elections in Tibet have also been issued and changes made in the laws in accord with the special characteristics of the region. "For instance, the proportion of Tibetan and other minority nationality deputies to the people's congresses at all levels in the region must not be less than 80 percent," he explained, "and the right of Tibetans who have gone abroad to vote and to be elected are guaranteed when they return."

Now in his seventies, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme was one of the highest officials of the former Tibetan local government. In 1951, as chief representative of the former Tibetan local government, he signed the agreement on the measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet with representatives of the central government.

One major element in the agreement was "practice of national regional autonomy under the unified leadership of the central people's government". Over the past 30 years, Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme has made important contributions to the unity of China, the BEIJING REVIEW article said.

In his interview with the weekly, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme urged that the party's policies on national minorities be further implemented. He expressed his belief that "with the concern of the party and government and with the help of fraternal provinces and regions, the people of different nationalities in Tibet are sure to build a united, prosperous and culturally developed socialist new Tibet on the 'roof of the world'."

YUNNAN 'FACTIONAL REMNANT ELEMENT' ARRESTED

HK270523 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] (Peng Shaoqing), an incorrigible factional remnant element in Baoshan Prefecture, has clung to his factional stand and broken the criminal law by fabricating the facts, laying false accusations against the prefectural CPC committee and its leading cadres, and so on in a vain attempt to reverse the verdict on factional criminal elements. The prefectural public security office arrested him according to law at the beginning of this month.

During the Great Cultural Revolution the factional remnant element (Peng Shaoqing) rigged up factions in Baoshan Prefecture and engaged in a whole series of conspiratorial activities for usurping party and state power. He was expelled from the party in 1977 and sent for 3 years of education through labor. On completing this term at the beginning of 1981, (Peng Shaoqing) was far from showing repentance; he continued to stubbornly cling to his reactionary stand and resorted to vicious means by falsely claiming to act in the name of 10 party members and a member of the masses and write numerous letters to the central authorities and the provincial CPC committee, fabricating the facts, attacking investigatory work, laying false charges against the prefectural CPC committee and 3 of its leading cadres, and vigorously crying the grievances of people who had undergone investigation. By completely negating the investigatory work in the prefecture, he vainly attempted to reach his aim of reversing the verdict on factional criminal elements.

In order to ascertain the facts, the provincial CPC committee sent a joint group to the prefecture in July last year, which conducted serious and strict investigations and repeatedly verified the facts. This proved that the so-called problems reported by (Peng Shaoqing) were not true; some of them were cases of making something out of nothing in order to create confusion, others were instances of seizing on one fault and ignoring the overall picture, while others were reversals of right and wrong and black and white. He also pinned unwarranted charges on the prefectural CPC committee and three of its leading cadres. These were pure fabrications.

In order to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity in Baoshan Prefecture and ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations, with the approval of the prefectural branch procuratorate, the prefectural public security office arrested (Peng Shaoqing) according to law on 2 November. His criminal responsibilities will be investigated.

BEIJING ENTERPRISES' PROMOTIONS DISCUSSED

OW300035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0734 GMT 25 Nov 82

["Overcome Ideological Obstructions and Let the 'Sensible People' Join the Enterprises' Leading Bodies, by XINHUA Reporter Yu Huiyin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA) -- Many enterprises in Beijing Municipality are now paying close attention to consolidate and rebuild the leading bodies in accordance with the 12th CPC National Congress' guideline of promoting cadres who are more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent. Some old cadres have volunteered to retreat to the second and third lines of leadership and have actively recommended capable people to fill their vacated posts. As a result, a large number of middle-aged and young cadres, who have both ability and political integrity, have assumed leadership posts and have vigorously led the broad masses of workers and staff members to work hard in creating a new situation. However, in some units there are still capable people who have not been promoted and no progress has yet been made in their work. According to an investigation of the concerned department, among the leading bodies of the 154 enterprises that have undergone initial consolidation, 9 percent do not meet the necessary demands and need to attend crash classes.

Experience tells us that the key to properly consolidating the enterprises' leading bodies lies in whether the leaders recognize the need for consolidation and are resolved to carry it out. Why is it that in the advanced units leaders can be so resolute? Why is it that in some other units there are still 'sensible people' who have not been promoted? What has limited the leaders' vision and bound their hands and feet?

First, it is required that the leading cadres, including the major leading cadres of the enterprises and of the enterprises' upper organs, should show dedication to their work and possess a sense of responsibility. Consolidation of the leading bodies does not merely mean changing the positions of a few people. It is, in fact, a long-term strategic task of restructuring the ranks of the cadres in order to meet the needs of modernization. Such restructuring is bound to encounter obstruction from force of habit or interference from "leftist" thinking. Without a strong sense of responsibility and without great resolution, the leaders cannot possibly overcome these obstacles.

Some advanced enterprises, such as the Capital Iron and Steel Company, the No 9 Beijing Municipal Radio Component Plant, the Beijing Municipal Paper-Making General Plant and the No 3 Beijing Municipal Chemical Industrial Plant, have successfully readjusted their leading bodies and raised the enterprises' economic returns.

However, in some departments the leading cadres, who lack vitality and have not emancipated their minds, prefer to stick to the old practice and do not strive for progress. Therefore, in judging the leading body of an enterprise, the leading cadres only pay attention to whether the cadres have maintained unity and met the basic work requirements. The leading body of an enterprise is seldom judged on whether it has created a new situation.

Where the leading body of an enterprise has failed to perform its job and is in need of readjustment, the choice of new leaders is often from the existing ranks of cadres and seldom solicited from other sources. As for individual cadres, most of them only care about arranging jobs for their children and other family members before retirement. They pay no attention to using "sensible people." A handful of cadres, jealous of other people's political integrity and capability, only seek to promote incapable and obliging people to succeed to their vacated posts instead of soliciting those who are capable of creating a new situation. Such comrades must first be imbued with the revolutionary spirit and be able to understand their historical mission in the new period. Only then will the leading comrades actively solicit talented people.

Second, to restructure and rebuild a leading body conforming to the demands of the "four modernizations" must require that some cadres be withdrawn from the leading body, either because of age, poor health, a low cultural level or incompetence. Young cadres have difficulty in entering the leading body because old cadres are reluctant to withdraw. There are two different attitudes in tackling this problem. One is that: Proceeding from consideration for public and the party's interests, high criteria and strict requirements are followed in transferring, dismissing and promoting cadres. In conjunction with this, ideological work and organization arrangement are meticulously and properly carried out. Such is the attitude taken by the Capital Iron and Steel Company. In 3 large-scale consolidations, the company has transferred 205 plant and departmental leading cadres from various leading bodies. Among them, 87 have become advisors or have retired for recuperation, 66 have assumed leadership work at sectional level or have taken up technical management work and the remaining 52 have returned to their former posts.

Another attitude in tackling the problem is that of "fear." Some leading cadres fear to offend other people, hurt other's feelings and undermine connections with other people. Consequently, they choose to take a wait-and-see attitude. Thus, they are slow to act and dare not make progress. The party group of the Beijing Municipal Chemical Industrial Bureau recently held a meeting to discuss ideological guidelines. The party group organized the major leading cadres on the chemical industrial front to seriously analyze why some leading cadres have such "fears" and enabled them to understand that such "fears" derive from "selfishness." Some leading cadres have said that they fear to offend people. But, why do they not fear to adversely affect the cause of the party? Why do they not fear to obstruct the progress of the modernization program?

Before the meeting, the bureau party group worried that the old comrades were reluctant to withdraw from the first line of leadership. However, through study at the meeting, the old comrades have emancipated their minds and volunteered to withdraw as soon as possible, so that young people could shoulder more heavy responsibilities. Some old comrades proposed that, after withdrawing to the second line, they should organize an enterprise management research group to give advice to the young comrades. Presently, the Beijing Municipal Chemical Industrial Bureau is paying close attention to consolidating the enterprises' leading bodies.

Third, some leading cadres still have prejudices against those cadres who are intellectuals. This is one of the major ideological obstacles in promoting "sensible people." Such comrades have not completely extricated themselves from the influence of "leftist" thinking. They continue to allege: "The family background of the intellectuals is bad, their social relations are complicated and they are not at one with the party." "They lack the necessary qualifications and experience in leadership and are therefore incapable of shouldering heavy responsibilities."

Such comrades have failed to understand that, since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has long declared, at many meetings and in many resolutions, that intellectuals belong to the working class. Together with workers and peasants, intellectuals are the forces for building socialism. It is entirely wrong to regard intellectuals as belong to the petty bourgeois or even the bourgeois class. The intellectuals have shouldered increasingly important responsibilities in building socialist modernization. Science and technology are also productive forces. The development of science and technology cannot be achieved without intellectuals. Practice shows that, where prejudices against intellectuals are eliminated, the role of capable people can be brought into play and work can be quickly improved. By discarding our erroneous viewpoints, we will be able to discover more talented people.

BEIJING'S DUAN JUNYI ON FAMILY PLANNING

OW230734 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0711 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA) -- Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, stressed in his speech at the recent Beijing municipal family planning propaganda work conference: The implementation of family planning is a basic national policy, this issue is very important throughout the country, especially in Beijing.

Duan Junyi analyzed the urgency of pushing family planning a step further. He said: Beijing has a population of 9.23 million in an area of 16,000 square kilometers. The birth rate was at its peak during the past several years. The birth rate of the city last year was 16 per 1,000, a net increase of nearly 100,000 people. It is estimated that the birth rate this year will be 20 per 1,000. Even if the birth rate is reduced to 12 per 1,000 in the next 18 years, the city's population will still register a net increase of approximately 1 million by the end of this century. This will bring forth a series of problems such as food. In our daily greetings, we often asked: Have you eaten yet? This shows that feeding ourselves is a primary concern. Next comes housing. Although Beijing has been building five million square meters of housing annually, it still cannot meet the urgent needs of its residents. If the population is increased by another one million, more houses will have to be built. There are also other problems such as nurseries for children and the children's education. All this shows that while flexible measures have to be taken to reinvigorate our economy, family planning should remain inflexible.

Duan Junyi said: Beijing must march ahead of others in the four modernizations. It must also march in the forefront in family planning in the whole country. To this end, we must strengthen our work, carry out propaganda extensively and education patiently. We must get the whole city mobilized and must not slacken in our efforts come what may. While drawing up production plans, we must also work out family planning and link the production responsibility system with the birth control responsibility system. Propaganda work must be done patiently especially in the rural areas. As long as we do our work sincerely, the masses will be inspired. We must promote the communist spirit and regard family planning as an important aspect of developing socialist spiritual civilization and overcome the feudal ideas of regarding men as superior to women and of more sons meaning more blessings. Since we have to raise a child, we must also educate him or her well.

This conference, jointly sponsored by the propaganda department of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal family planning committee, also planned "for family planning propaganda month" activities between 1983 new year and the spring festival.

GAO YANG SUPPORTS HEBEI CORRUPTION CASE HANDLING

OW012333 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0158 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 25 Nov (XINHUA) -- According to XINHUA reporter Wang Qin, Gao Yang, first secretary of the Hebei provincial party committee, recently urged and supported the leaders of Xingtai Prefecture in sternly handling the long-standing case of Communist Party member Xu Xiuying, who was suppressed and attacked for 5 long years. The leading cadres concerned of the Second Bureau of Light Industry, who doggedly refused to implement the decision of the higher authorities, were penalized according to party and administrative discipline. Xu Xiuying was commended for upholding his principles.

When Communist Party member Xu Xiuying was the responsible person of the Political Work Office of the Management Department of the Second Bureau of Light Industry, she reported to the bureau leaders that warehouse keeper Chen Zhenhua had used his post and power to resell steel products at a profit, that the management department had privately exchanged steel products for timber, flour, sesame oil, peanuts and bicycles, and that vice manager of the Management Department Liu Xintong had falsified his seniority to get a promotion. Having exposed these problems, Xu Xiuying did not get any encouragement and support, but was suppressed and attacked by the leaders of the Second Bureau of Light Industry and the Management Department, was removed from the Political Work Office, and was actually relieved of the post of responsible person of the Political Work Office. Since April 1978, Xu Xiuying had repeatedly appealed to leading organs at a higher level, as well as the departments concerned, but the case remained unsolved. In August this year, Gao Yang, first secretary of the provincial party committee, wrote a letter to the major responsible persons of the Xingtai prefectural party committee, urging them to solve Xu Xiuying's problems as soon as possible. The prefectural party committee sent an investigation group to look into the case and found that Xu Xiuying's problems were basically true. Based on the findings, the major responsible persons of the prefectural party committee made the following instructions: 1) Xu Xiuying should be commended for her courage in struggling against corruption and theft; 2) investigate and affix the responsibility for the embezzlement of more than 60 dun of steel products by Chen Zhenhua; 3) let Xu Xiuying resume her work in the political work office and pay her the wages withheld during the period of petition. However, because the leaders concerned of the Second Bureau of Light Industry doggedly refused to carry out the higher authorities' instructions, Xu Xiuying's problems were still not solved. Chen Zhenhua, who had embezzled steel products, was not punished.

Comrade Gao Yang inquired about his case when he conducted investigation and study in Xingtai Prefecture recently. He sternly told the leaders of the prefectural party committee: How can the Second Bureau of Light Industry refuse to carry out the prefectural party committee's instructions for handling the case when the problems exposed by Xu Xiuying were found to be true? Can the prefectural party committee not do something about it? Comrade Gao Yang particularly pointed out: It takes great courage for a female comrade to struggle against corruption and theft, oppose the leaders' evil practices, and keep making petitions and exposing problems, despite the leaders' suppression and attack. This is really commendable. You were aware of a problem of obvious right and wrong, yet you tolerated the disobedience of your subordinate cadres!

The leading cadres of the prefectural party committee were greatly shocked by Comrade Gao Yang's sharp criticism. That night, the standing committee of the prefectural party committee convened a meeting to discuss the lessons they had learned from handling Xu Xiuying's case.

They all agreed that the prefectural party committee was partly to blame for letting Xu Xiuying's case drag on for 5 long years. The leadership's incompetence and its inability in supporting the upright and suppressing the evil had dampened the party's cause. The standing committee of the prefectural party committee made the following decisions: Since warehouse keeper Chen Zhenhua's corruption and profiteering in steel products is a serious problem, it is suggested that the judicial authorities detain and try him; manager Gang Zhinqin of the Management Department will be relieved of all posts inside and outside the party for the serious mistakes he made in suppressing and attacking Xu Xiuying; responsible person of the management department Liu Xintong will be dismissed from his administrative post; Director of the Second Bureau of Light Industry Wu Zhixi had threatened to resign and refused to carry out the correct instructions of the higher authorities even after being criticized. He will be relieved of all posts inside and outside the party. The judicial authorities have already detained Chen Zheuhua according to law.

Recently, Xu Xiuying was appointed by the prefectural administrative office deputy director of the Second Bureau of Light Industry.

SHANXI RIBAO URGES STUDY OF CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK020646 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 1 Dec 82

["Text" of 2 December SHANXI RIBAO commentator's article: "Deepen Study of the 12th Party Congress Documents in Connection With Reality"]

[Excerpts] In the past 2 months and more, the party organizations at all levels have regarded study for the 12th party congress documents as the cardinal task, and adopted various means such as holding rotational classes and organizing publicity and explanation teams to lead the party members, cadres and masses to seriously study and profoundly appreciate their spiritual essence. As a result of this period of study, many comrades have enhanced ideological understanding, got a clear idea of the targets for endeavor, braced their revolutionary spirit and strengthened confidence in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist construction. This shows that the 12th party congress spirit is going ever deeper into people's minds, and has become a powerful motive force stimulating all work.

However, we must also realize that the province has only made a good start in studying the 12th party congress documents. We certainly cannot be satisfied with the achievements so far scored in study. The progress of study varies from unit to unit. In particular, many units have not done enough in linking study with their reality, summing up experiences and lessons, continuing to emancipate the mind and carrying out the necessary reforms. Viewed either from the Central Committee's demands on us or from the actual situation, the party organizations at all levels must further strengthen leadership and continually deepen study of the 12th party congress documents.

First, we must make great efforts to appreciate in depth the basic spirit of the 12th party congress documents and unify our ideological understanding. It is quite normal that the cadres and masses should show varying ideological responses and put forward all kinds of questions in the course of study, and there is no need to be alarmed at this. As for certain muddled ideas and erroneous viewpoints, we must conduct analysis and give appropriate and correct answers. This requires that we guide everyone to study the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in connection with the contents of the documents. We must also study the important documents and important talks and articles of leading central comrades since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We should further deepen our comprehension of the 12th party congress documents by integrating theory with practice.

Secondly, on the basis of enhancing understanding and unifying thinking, we must, in close connection with the reality of our areas, departments, and units, solve a number of problems that should and can be solved, and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress documents in our own work. A major condition for linking study with reality and solving problems is to continue to clear away the influence of leftist ideology and the two whatevers, so as to further open people's eyes, emancipate their minds more, carry out reforms more boldly, and truly implement the 12th party congress spirit.

Of course, while clearing away the influence of leftist ideology, we must also thwart rightist interference. We must proceed from reality, oppose leftism or rightism as appropriate, and persistently wage the struggle on two fronts.

In the course of studying the spirit of the 12th party congress documents in depth, we must also pay attention to seriously summing up and fully publicizing the achievements and experiences gained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The 12th party congress is a continuation and development of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

SHANXI RADIO COMMENTS ON PUBLIC ORDER

HK230205 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Tackle the Problems in a Comprehensive Way and Strive For a Fundamental Turn For the Better in Shanxi Social Order"]

[Excerpts] The grand opening of the provincial meeting representatives of progressive collectives and individuals on the political and legal front illustrates the excellent situation of victorious development of political and legal work. We fervently greet and extend a lofty salute to the representatives of progressive collectives, heroes and models attending this meeting and also the comrades on the political and legal front throughout the province.

The province's social order has taken a notable turn for the better in the past 2 years. Straightening out social order is a protracted and arduous task. We must correctly apply the weapon of law and concentrate efforts to deal resolute blows at serious economic crime, the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and enemy agents, and the sabotage activities of remnant elements of Lin Biao and the gang of four. As for criminals who seriously endanger social order, we must be prepared for taking measured action to deal blows at them. We must punish them severely and swiftly according to law. As for gambling, feudal superstition, trafficking in women and children and other social evils that endanger spiritual civilization, we must launch the masses to curb them and investigate them according to law in connection with launching the five stresses and four beautifuls drive.

The key to tackling the problems in a comprehensive way is that the party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership and mobilize and organize all departments and units to set up security responsibility systems. Such systems should be linked with the production and work responsibility systems. The focus in tackling the problems in a comprehensive way is to step up education for young people and juveniles. We should apply the principle of educating, transforming and saving youths and juveniles who have committed minor crimes. The basis of tackling the problems in a comprehensive way is to strengthen grassroots organizations and basic-level work, show more initiative in anticriminal precautions, promptly mediate contradictions among the people and thus solve large numbers of public order problems at the budding stage.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ATTENDS TU CONGRESS

SK200657 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] According to our reporter, the Heilongjiang Provincial Congress of Trade Union Activists ceremoniously opened in Harbin on 19 November. Attending the opening ceremony were excellent trade union activists and cadres and representatives of excellent trade union collectives, totaling 523 persons. Also attending the opening ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the people's government, the people's congress and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Yang Yichen, Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Zhao Dezun, Chen Jianfei, Hou Jie, Chen Yuanzhi, Xie Yungqing, Wang Jun, Sun Ziyuan and Sun Xiqi.

The congress summed up and exchanged the experiences of trade union activists and the work experiences of trade unions at the grassroots level. The congress also commended excellent trade union collectives, activists and cadres and mobilized the broad masses of workers and staff throughout the province to conduct an advanced producer campaign and carry out technical transformations so as to contribute to fulfilling the magnificent program of socialist modernization put forward by the 12th party congress.

Chen Jianfei, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor of the province, spoke at the congress. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the people's government, he extended sincere solicitude and congratulations to congress participants. Comrade Chen Jianfei said: Along with the penetrating development of our country's socialist construction, great changes have taken place in the contingent of the working class and young workers have become the main part of the working class. In the new historical stage of socialist modernization, party and government departments and trade union organizations at all levels emphatically should strengthen the ideological and political work and the cultural and technical education among young workers and gradually build a workers' contingent imbued with lofty ideals, good morality, knowledge, good discipline, unity and vitality.

At the conclusion of his speech, Comrade Chen Jianfei said: The provincial CPC committee urges all trade union organizations, cadres and activists in the province penetratingly to study and understand the guidelines and documents of the 12th party congress, get a full understanding of the position and role of trade union organizations in the new stage of socialist modernization and improve the building of a workers' contingent centered on communist education. It is necessary to give play to the role of worker congresses, implement and perfect the system of worker congresses and raise the enterprise democratic administration to a new level. It is also necessary to strengthen the activity of making contributions to the four modernizations drive and the activity of learning from and catching up with the advanced, while working for more and better economic results. Trade union organizations should maintain close ties with workers, staff and the masses, make mass organizations serve the masses and create a new situation in our province's workers' movement and trade union work.

Trade Union Congress Concludes

SK240127 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The 5-day provincial congress of trade union activists held a closing ceremony this afternoon.

Attending the closing ceremony were leading persons of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC committee, including Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, Xie Yunqing, Sun Ziyuan, Wang Jun and Sun Xiqi. Comrade (Wang Min), vice chairman of the provincial trade union council, presided over the closing ceremony. A decision of the Heilongjiang provincial trade union council on commending outstanding trade union collectives, activists and workers was read at the ceremony.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ON WORK CONSOLIDATION

SK231017 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Recently the provincial CPC committee held a work forum on consolidating party organizations. The forum analyzed the province's situation in consolidating party organizations, summed up experiences, discovered some existing problems and discussed ways to check the first group of selected units scheduled for consolidation, ways to consolidate party organizations on a wider scope by 1983 and ways to further strengthen leadership over consolidation work.

Attending the forum were responsible comrades of all prefectural, all municipal and some county offices in charge of consolidation work. All standing committee members of the provincial CPC committee heard the report.

After summing up the basic experiences of the province in consolidating party organizations, the forum held: It is good practice to combine consolidation of party organizations with rectification of party work style. This results in effectively upgrading the quality of party organization consolidation and party work style rectification. Through success in consolidation, all units can attend practically to principal contradictions and have the courage to face difficulties in solving existing problems in leading bodies, labor organizations, the economic responsibility system and technical innovation. Units which have been consolidated know how to readjust and reform in conducting consolidation work.

With regard to the method of leadership, leaders at the provincial, prefectural and municipal levels should take the lead in consolidating the party organizations of selected units and using the experience of selected units to promote work in all units. This will be well received by the masses. At the same time, leaders should help working groups and bring their roles as advisers into full play to consolidate party organizations successfully by relying on the internal strength of the units.

Having heard the report of the forum, the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee stressed that consolidation work was a major event. Consolidation work must be of high standards and high quality in line with the guidelines of the 12th party congress.

Comrade Yang Yichen said: Consolidation of party work style lies in ideological consolidation; hence, we should concentrate our efforts on education so as to upgrade the ideological awareness of party members. The key to consolidation lies in solving problems in leading bodies. We must attend to it. We should, at the same time, be devoted to dealing blows at serious criminals in the economic field and rectifying unhealthy trends within the party. The units scheduled to be checked in their consolidation work at the end of 1982 and at the beginning of 1983 must score new achievements in all fields.

Some specific suggestions were set forth on further upgrading the quality of consolidation work, on checking and accepting the first group of selected units scheduled for consolidation and on conducting the consolidation work in 1983.

GANSU SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK170154 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial in Mandarin 2305 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The 15th meeting of the 5th Gansu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Lanzhou on 16 November. The meeting decided that the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress will open in Lanzhou on 20 December. The meeting also decided to relieve Vice Governor Wu Junyang of his post and to appoint (Li Ziqi) vice governor. Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Wang Shitai presided at the meeting. Also present were Vice Chairman Li Peifu, Gao Jinchun, Qiang Zixiu, Li Keru, Wu Hongbin, Sun Runhua, Wu Zhiguo, He Jianshan, Yang Fuxin, and (Li Zhengting). Present as observers were provincial Higher People's Court President Wu Sihong, Deputy Provincial Procurator (Jiao Shenghong), and responsible persons of provincial government departments concerned.

GANSU PLA LEADER ON IMPROVING CADRE STANDARDS

HK290624 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Gansu Military District Commander Li Bin said at a meeting of cadres of units stationed in Lanzhou, convened by the military district on 27 November: In creating a new situation, we must start on a number of stirring undertakings right away and produce good results.

Comrade Li Bin said: In connection with streamlining and reorganization, the provincial military district must assign to leadership posts at all levels middle-aged and young cadres in the prime of life who have strong party spirit, correct work style and good standards and abilities, and are adept in work and capable of creating a new situation. Focusing on the cadres, we must get a good grasp of cultural and scientific studies, so as to train talented people for modernizing and regularizing the army and also for enabling cadres transferred to local work to take part in economic construction.

By means of continuing cultural studies, we should ensure that cadres at and below regimental level in the military district who have not reached junior secondary school education level all achieve this level by 1985. By 1990, all the cadres should have the education levels of senior secondary school or of graduate of secondary technical school, or higher. The provincial military district organs are preparing to set up a cultural studies center next year, to create conditions for the organ cadres' cultural studies.

Li Bin said: By conducting rotational training, we should ensure that divisional and regimental cadres and political work cadres aged below 45 complete courses in Marxist philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, and the history of China's revolution by 1990.

Comrade Li Bin stressed: In the next few years we must make great efforts to solve problems in logistics construction for border defense and guard units, to fundamentally improve the living and working conditions of the units.

QINGHAI TRADE UNION ACTIVISTS MEETING OPENS

HK280610 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Summary] The first Qinghai representatives meeting of trade union activists opened in Xining on 25 November. The meeting is being attended by 299 representatives. Song Lin, Ma Wanli and Zhuojia, responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee, People's Congress Standing Committee and government, attended the opening ceremony.

Ma Wanli, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a speech. "He hoped that, encouraged by the 12th party congress spirit, the participants would sum up work, exchange experiences, learn from each other's strong points to make up for their own weaknesses, raise their own work to a new level, and create a new situation in trade union work in the province."

SHAANXI GOVERNMENT BEGINS STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK210546 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Reform of the administrative structure of the Shaanxi Provincial Government officially started on 20 November. According to the restructuring scheme, the current 62 committees, offices, departments and bureaus under the government are to be streamlined and amalgamated into 39. The total number will be 40, including the newly-established provincial auditing office. The present number of provincial government work personnel will be reduced by one-third. The restructuring will be completed by the 1983 Spring Festival.

The namelist of responsible persons of the new committees, offices, departments and bureaus was announced at a provincial government plenary meeting on 20 November. Vice Governor Bai Jinian presided. Vice Governor Jiang Yi made a speech mainly dealing with measures for ensuring the smooth progress of the restructuring work. He also demanded that all the committees, offices, departments and bureaus organize the cadres to seriously study the Central Committee and State Council documents on reform of the administrative structure and bring everyone's thinking into line with the central line, principles and policies. The leadership groups must be formed by following the mass line. It is necessary to pay full attention to bringing into play the backbone role of old cadres.

Comrade Jiang Yi particularly emphasized: The new committees, offices, departments and bureaus must have a clear idea of their work responsibilities, and improve their leadership style and work efficiency. When instituting the reform, one group in an organ must carry out the reform while the other gets on with routine work. We must avoid the problem of having too many things to take care of at the same time.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO STRESSES APPLYING SCIENCE

HK200504 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee held a mobilization rally in Urumqi on 19 November to implement the 12th party congress spirit and make science and technology serve economic construction. Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao made an important speech. He said: To achieve the target for endeavor in the region's economic construction, we must rely on the progress of science and technology. The science and technology workers of all nationalities must unswervingly and firmly establish the idea of serving economic construction, and make new contributions in promoting the progress of science and technology, developing production and improving economic returns.

Wang Enmao said: In speaking of relying on science and technology, in a certain sense we mean relying on science and technology experts, and bringing their role into full play. Xinjiang has nearly 120,000 natural science and technology personnel, distributed in all areas, departments, trades and sectors. This is a very great force. The key lies in how we make use of this force. The leaders at all levels must attach great importance to this question. We must in our actual work adopt various methods to bring into full play the role of science and technology personnel.

We must employ them boldly and get them to take part in planning economic, social and science and technology development and in economic policymaking. We must change the purely administrative method of guiding economic work and production, and mobilize to the maximum the enthusiasm of science and technology personnel for building socialist modernization.

Wang Enmao said: In order to meet the needs of the new situation and tasks, we must further strengthen party leadership over science and technology work and speed up the development of science and technology in Xinjiang. We must augment and strengthen the science and technology force and build a force suited to the demands of the region's economic construction. We must adopt special measures to speed up the cultivation of talented minority-nationality scientists and technicians. We must work hard to improve the professional standards of the existing science and technology personnel, and form them into a research capability as quickly as possible. The existing scientific research units in the region should be rationally readjusted. We must vigorously develop science and technology work in factories and mines and other enterprises, and strengthen the building of agroscientific experimental bases with superior characteristics. We should gradually improve the conditions for research work and suitably increase expenditures for science and technology and investment in capital construction for science and technology.

Wang Enmao said: Whether we can correctly evaluate and bring into play the role of the intellectuals directly affects the success or failure of socialist modernization. The great majority of intellectuals in Xinjiang are very good. They work hard at their posts, and have made contributions for the people of all nationalities and the socialist cause in Xinjiang. Our Xinjiang is a fine place, with extremely broad prospects for developing socialist modernization. Xinjiang's socialist construction and its people of all nationalities cannot do without intellectuals, and need them to an extremely great degree. There is a great future for intellectuals here. The comrades working in Xinjiang, including science and technology personnel and intellectuals, should further set their minds at ease. As for those who have left, no matter when they left, we sincerely and warmly hope they will come back to work in Xinjiang, and will welcome them. We must further eliminate leftist ideological influence, correct our understanding and attitude regarding intellectuals, make correct arrangements for their work, and bring their role into full play. Rational readjustments must be made for those intellectuals who are misemployed. We should solve problems in intellectuals' working and living conditions, so that they can get on with their work with ease of mind. We should boldly promote talented and genuinely able intellectuals to important posts. Those who have made major contributions can be given exceptional upgrading and salary raises. We should fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the intellectuals.

Regional CPC Committee Secretary Qi Guo and Deputy Secretary Janabil presided at the rally.

CCNAA REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS U.S.-TAIWAN RELATIONS

OW250327 Taipei CNA in English 0309 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 25 (CNA) -- Dr Fredrick F. Chien, the newly appointed representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs (CCNAA) Office in the U.S., said Wednesday he will do his best to improve and enhance the Sino-American relations.

Answering question at a press conference at the CCNAA Office here, Chien pointed out that he will try to:

- work out a consensus upon which the Sino-American relations will be promoted;
- make more American friends on a vast and general basis;
- strengthen the development of Sino-American cooperation in such fields as science and technology, culture and tourism.

In addition, Chien said he and the CCNAA staffs in the United States will try to increase contacts with American academic, mass media, congressional and government personnel to promote understanding and seek their support.

He said the CCNAA will also provide better services for more than one million overseas Chinese and Chinese students in the United States.

Notes PRC-USSR Ties

OW011045 Taipei CNA in English 1007 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 30 (CNA) -- Fredrick Chien, who has just been named chief representative in Washington, D.C. of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs (CCNAA), is telling a TV audience that "our main job is to let our American friends understand how peoples in Asia feel about Communist China."

In a pretaped TV program, "News Magazine", slated to go on air at 9:30 P.M. today on CTS [China Television Station], Chien, 47, who was relieved of his job as vice foreign minister late last month, discusses with four other political scientists how not to let the United States play the so-called "China card".

Government leaders and people in Southeast Asia have made it clear in public as well as in private that they fear the expansion of Communist China more than the Soviet Union. "If we can persuade our American friends to see this clearly, it will help improve relations between the Republic of China and the United States," Chien says. He says the United States must be made to realize that it is dangerous to play the so-called "China card". Besides it isn't worth it," he adds.

No American politicians admit that they are playing the so-called "China card". They say they share some common geopolitical interests with the Chinese communists. "It isn't true. They have no common interests to speak of," Chien insists. For instance, the United States considers Poland a serious issue, accusing the Kremlin and Polish martial law leaders. But Peking and Moscow see eye to eye on the Polish issue.

The quarrel between Peking and Moscow has stemmed largely from endogenous issues. When they disappear, they will make up. No amount of outside pressure and persuasion, including those of the United States, can drive a wedge between them, Chien says. The Soviet Union and the Chinese communists have had complicated relations. Ideological dispute has receded to the background. The Chinese communists now are disputing with the Kremlin on hegemony in three areas only -- Afghanistan, Outer Mongolia, and the Indochina Peninsula. If the Soviet Union gives up any of the three places, Peking is ready to talk peace. he says.

"We shouldn't rule out the possibility of Moscow and Peking making it up. It is precisely because of this possibility that we must remind the United States of the danger of playing the China card," he continues.

RADIO COMMENTS ON NEW CCNAA ENVOY'S APPOINTMENT

OW240329 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Probably millions of Americans believe that there is still a ROC [Republic of China] Embassy in the United States. There is not. President Carter decided that the Chinese communists should have the embassy and broke formal diplomatic relations with the ROC. That was back in 1978. Subsequently the U.S. Congress passed the Taiwan Relations Act, that set up supposedly unofficial organizations to represent the United States in Taiwan and the ROC in the United States. Although not embassies, these offices do most of the same work.

The ROC has 10 offices in the United States. Aside from the Coordination Council for North American Affairs [CCNAA] in Washington, which is the head office, these establishments operate much the same as the old consulates. They do about the same kind of work. There are lots of problems involved. Protocol is the very heart of diplomacy, but much of this is denied under the new system. Government officials do not talk to government officials. Before they join the CCNAA or the American Institute in Taiwan [AIT] they must resign from their respective foreign services. Suppose Dr Tsai Wei-ping, the representative of the CCNAA in Washington, wanted to confer with President Reagan, he would not be able to unless Mr Reagan broke down the system established by Mr Carter. So Dr Tsai was compelled to maintain a low profile, no matter how friendly the American people may be.

It is a frustrating job. The ROC is obviously a country by every test ever laid down by the political scientists. It is in fact bigger and stronger than most of the countries of the world. Soon Dr Tsai will be moving on to a new assignment. Taking his place in Washington is an old friend of many Americans and a graduate of Yale University -- Frederick F. Chien. His Chinese name is Chien Fu. He has lived in America and has travelled widely there. Two of his books are on relations with the United States. Dr Chien will no doubt be frustrated too on occasions, but he is going to try to travel around the United States and tell American friends what is going on in Taiwan and about the relationship with the Chinese communists. He leaves his post as vice minister of foreign affairs for politics to take up his new assignment. Other diplomatic changes are also in prospect, involving some of the most important of the ROC's posts. The Foreign Ministry is not reshuffling because of failure but to assure that new and capable men will bring a new outlook to the world situation.

These are interesting changes, because the Americans attempt to strengthen [as heard] the diplomatic arm of the ROC at a time when the Chinese communists are trying to get together with the Soviet Union. Some Americans understand the seriousness of this. Others do not. Some think that the United States must buy off Peking with the surrender of the ROC. This is, of course, exactly what the Chinese communists have in mind. They want to frighten the Americans into isolating Taiwan and leaving the ROC without defenses. The assignment of Dr Chien will be to convey the realities to Americans.

Dr Isai was already doing so quietly, and he did a good job. But as a young and energetic diplomat, Dr Chien wants to take the representation of Free China's view on a wider front. These diplomatic changes are evidence that the ROC is not only alive and well, but possessed of the energy and the imagination to move forward in the world of international affairs. They are further proofs that the ROC is not isolated and that the Chinese communists' conspiracy to bring that about has already failed.

The year of 1983 promises to be an active and interesting diplomatic year for Free China, one that could push the Peking-Moscow plot to the back burner.

CHINA NEWS SCORES TIME MAGAZINE'S 'PREJUDICE'

OW301441 Taipei CNA in English 1358 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 30 (CNA) -- The CHINA NEWS, an English-language evening newspaper in Taipei, editorialized Tuesday to comment on TIME magazine's "prejudice" in its reporting on the Republic of China on Taiwan. The editorial reads:

Journalistic prejudice is common -- maybe even usual. The Republic of China has experienced a great deal of it. In possession of an island of fewer than 19 million people and 14,000 square miles, we are fighting for the freedom and prosperity of a huge Chinese subcontinent.

We haven't won the battle yet. But we have created in our own little sphere Asia's third or fourth ranking economy. Only Japan, Mainland China and (on occasion) South Korea are bigger.

As an industrial power we are far ahead of any of the ASEAN countries. Yet such is the bias of TIME magazine that a cover story on "Outlook for the Pacific" (including Australia and the United States) mentions the Republic of China on Taiwan (in passing) only a couple of times. TIME has a board of economists for the Pacific area. They come from Japan, South Korea, Australia, the United States, Hong Kong and Thailand. The outstanding economists, businessmen and industrialists of the Republic of China are ignored.

Maybe this isn't very important. It is a reflection of the rather widely held Western belief that the ROC will one day cease to exist and Taiwan will fall into the hands of the Chinese communists. Yet this flies in the face of the Red Chinese failures and the Taiwan successes. The impression is given that the ROC-Taiwan doesn't matter very much. We don't count for anything regardless of the size of our gross national product or per capita income. We are used to being pushed around and do the best we can to answer.

This time some of the people who know something about our economy can be expected to raise their voices and ask, "Whatever happened to Taiwan?" They can answer that it is still here and doing very well [words indistinct] be prospering as we did, but then who is? Our growth is not negative. Our people are well fed, sheltered and clothed. Above all, we have confidence that recovery is assured and that we are going to continue proving ourselves in competition with the Chinese communists despite all the obstacles against us.

Not long ago, NEWSWEEK had a cover story on the Republic of China. We raised some objections. It could have been more objective. But we at least were given credit for a creditable existence.

Incidentally, maybe it wasn't so bad to be [words indistinct] weak attempt to present the Pacific and its prospects. If anyone wants to figure out where Asia and the Pacific stand from reading this article, they had better peruse it through a crystal ball.

JOURNAL URGES FLEXIBLE FOREIGN POLICY

OW270847 Taipei PA SHIH NIEN TAI in Chinese Nov 82

[Article by Chen Pi-sheng: "The Various Propositions About the Status of Taiwan"]

[Excerpts] China was officially divided into two different systems and two different political powers after the KMT withdraw to Taiwan. During the past 33 years, Taiwan's international status has always been a knotty problem in international law, since there is neither a theoretical nor practical analog in history that can be referred to in explaining and comparing this issue. Under this special circumstance, which is unusual in modern or ancient times, in China or elsewhere, Taiwan can enjoy even less privileges in the international community than many mini-states. Not only is Taiwan treated unequally within the diplomatic circle, Taiwan's future survival and development are also not protected by international law.

The deterioration of Taiwan's international status has long been the cause of worry for scholars and experts who are concerned with Taiwan's future, and, therefore, they have tried to seek a solution to the issue by presenting a variety of "theories" and "formulas." Among the relatively familiar ones are the German formula, the Singapore formula and the commonwealth formula, and the theories on nongovernmental exchange between Taiwan and mainland China, Taiwan autonomy, democratic unification, economic unification, cultural unification, the multi-system state formula, convocation of a national congress and constitutional conference, unification under the three principles of the people, and so forth.

In a written interpellation to the Executive Yuan in April 1979, legislators Kang Nin-Hsian and Huang Hsin-chieh urged the authorities setting Taiwan's foreign policy to thoroughly review our foreign policy and diplomatic measures. They said: "During the last 30 years, we have persistently confused our fundamental national policy with our foreign policy. Because our fundamental policy is anticommunism, resistance against Soviet aggression and recovery of the Chinese mainland, we have adhered to the stand of never compromising with the communists. Under such circumstances, there is simply no diplomatic leeway. Even when our survival is threatened by the communists, we still stick to the stand of better to die in glory than to live in dishonor." This is precisely the fundamental reason why Taiwan's international status has fallen so low, as we mentioned earlier.

While reviewing our previous and current situation, we maintain that we must consider our foreign policy as a means to achieving our fundamental national policy under the practical principle of survival, that we must not confuse our foreign policy with fundamental national policy, and that we must have a strategy, and not merely tactics, in our diplomatic work. Only by doing this can we be effective in promoting our relations with other countries, based on equality and law, can we play a more positive role within the international community.

TAIWAN, FRENCH AGENCIES DISCUSS NUCLEAR ENERGY

OW011335 Taipei CNA in English 0940 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 1 (CNA) -- Taiwan Power Corp. is contacting with French agencies on matters concerning technological cooperation in power generation, G. Monod, president of the Center Francais de Commerce Extérieur (French External Trade Center) said Tuesday. At a news conference before the opening of the seminar on advanced French technology, Monod said related agencies of the Republic of China and France have been discussing technological cooperation in nuclear power-generation recently. Construction work will be begun as soon as agreement is reached, he added. Taiwan Power Corp. reportedly intends to dispatch personnel to France to collect information about power generation technology.

Energy is one of the topics of the seminar. The French nuclear fuel company, the French Atomic Energy Commission and the French power company have dispatched delegates to attend. The French nuclear fuel company and its affiliate, the French atomic energy commission, both of which will be dealing with Chinese agencies, do mainly uranium mine exploration, uranium enrichment and waste disposal.

SWISS TRADE OFFICE OFFICIALLY OPENS IN TAIPEI

OW260347 Taipei CNA in English 0257 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] taipei, Nov. 26 (CNA) -- Switzerland trade office in Taipei was officially opened here Thursday. Max W. Schaelchlin, chairman of the Swiss-Taiwan trade council, held a cocktail party at Taipei Hilton Hotel Thursday. He said that the trade office here is aimed at expanding and balancing the two-way trade between Switzerland and the Republic of China and further enhance the interflow in other fields. To realize the goal, the office has already worked out concrete programs including making survey and research on Taiwan market and inviting businessmen of the Republic of China to visit Switzerland.

Switzerland is the ninth West European country to set up a trade office in Taipei, and the office is the 11th of its kind here.

Walter Muler, first director of the trade office, was present at the reception to meet more than 100 Chinese and foreign dignitaries including Ambassador Louis Vorster of South Africa and Wang Fei, director of European affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

LESOTHO, TAIWAN PREMIERS DISCUSS COOPERATION

OW300335 Taipei CNA in English 0313 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 30 (CNA) -- The Republic of China and the Kingdom of Lesotho share common ideal and stand, and on this basis the relations between the two countries will be further cemented, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Monday. Premier Sun hosted a dinner at the Grand Hotel in honor of Dr Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of Lesotho, and V.M. Molapo, minister of foreign affairs and information.

In his speech, Premier Sun pointed out that at present communism is the root of disasters in the world, and that the Republic of China has always insisted on its anti-communist stand, strengthening its relationship with other free nations in order to maintain democracy and stability of the Free World. In March 1980, Premier Sun visited Lesotho and received warm reception there. He extended his thanks to the enthusiastic greetings he received in Lesotho, and he also expressed his hearty welcome to the visit of Prime Minister Jonathan.

In reply, Prime Minister Jonathan expressed his thanks to the Republic of China's cooperation in helping Lesotho develop its economy and agricultural technology. He stressed that such cooperation should be further strengthened in the future.

Chiang Meets Lesotho Premier

OW021435 Taipei CNA in English 1408 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec 2 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo received Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan at the presidential office Thursday afternoon. Prime Minister Jonathan was accompanied by V.M. Molapo, minister of foreign affairs, information and broadcasting, and R.P. Matete, senior secretary to the prime minister of Lesotho, at the audience.

President Chiang extended his warm welcome to them for their visit to this country. It is a special pleasure to see Prime Minister Jonathan again, President Chiang said. President Chiang asked the prime minister to convey his regards to King Moschoeshoe II after he returns. During the meeting, the president also exchanged opinions with the dignitaries on matters of mutual concern and world situation.

President Chiang and Prime Minister Jonathan both stressed that relations between the two countries are becoming closer because government officials and people often exchange visits to promote economic and technical cooperation. They expressed their confidence that under the joint efforts, the friendly relations will surely further grow in the years ahead. Those also present at the meeting were Ma Chi-chuang, presidential secretary general, and Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

OW011417 Taipei CNA in English 1400 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 1 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan and Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho signed two agreements and a memorandum Wednesday to strengthen ties of economic cooperation between the two nations. The agreements signed are the Sino-Lesotho trade agreement and the Sino-Lesotho investments promotion and protection agreement as well as a memorandum on loan for Lesotho.

Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and the Bank of Taiwan General Manager Wang Chih-ta also respectively inked a supplementary agreement on the Sino-Lesotho technical cooperation and a loan agreement with Lesotho Foreign Minister V.M. Molapo.

Those present at the ceremony at the Executive Yuan included Economic Minister Chao Yao-tung, government information office Director General James Soong and R.P. Mateto, senior secretary of the prime minister of Lesotho.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC DELEGATION DISCUSSES TRADE

OW030321 Taipei CNA in English 0255 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 3 (CNA) -- Jose del Carmen Marciano, minister of industrial and commercial affairs of the Dominican Republic, called on Vice Economics Minister Chang Hsueh-shuen at the Economics Ministry Thursday. They exchanged views on matters concerning economic development and cooperation between the two countries. Chang agreed to act upon a request by Marciano that the National Bureau of Standards and the Bureau of Commodity Inspection and Quarantine help the Dominican Republic to set up a system to raise the quality of its products. The Republic of China will also help the Caribbean country in planning the establishment of an export processing zone. Marciano, who led a five-member mission now visiting here, extended an invitation to Chinese manufacturers to invest in his country. He also expressed his hope that the ROC will buy more Dominican products, thus balancing the Sino-Dominican trade. Members of the Dominican mission, including Rafael Subervi Bonilla, minister of tourism, and three other officials, Dr Rafael Cuello Hernandez, Julio A. Peralta, and Simon Alfredo Diaz, arrived here Wednesday for a weeklong visit. While here, they will call on government leaders, and visit cultural and economic centers of activity here. They are scheduled to depart on Dec. 7.

KMT LEADER ADDRESSES OVERSEAS CHINESE MEETING

OW011415 Taipei CNA in English 1352 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec 1 (CNA) -- Tsiang Yien-si, secretary general of the Kuomintang, said the most important mission of the nation now is to promote China's reunification under the three principles of the people. Speaking at the closing ceremony of member [words indistinct] meeting of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission [OCAC], Tsiang called on the attendees to encourage the overseas Chinese, students, and scholars in the countries of their residence to join the historic mission of mainland recovery by overthrowing the Peiping regime. He also asked those mainland compatriots who are now studying or working overseas to openly reject the Peiping regime and seek freedom in the West.

Tsiang stressed that facts have proved the three principles are suitable for solving China's problems and can serve as a guiding force in reunifying China. He then expressed his firm belief that freedom-loving Chinese at home and abroad will join hands to crush the Peiping regime's United Front tricks.

Meanwhile, during the past three days, the meeting had adopted many important resolutions which include:

- expand local overseas Chinese organizations into regional bodies in all continents of the world so as to strengthen their functions;
- promote Chinese language education and cultural activities in the overseas Chinese communities;
- encourage overseas Chinese to make more investments in the future free trade zone;
- cultivate more young overseas Chinese technicians in order to further develop industries in their countries of residence.

Also speaking at the closing ceremony, Mo Sung-nien, chairman of the OCAC, again urged the members to work hard in their respective posts for the cause of anti-communism and mainland recovery.

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